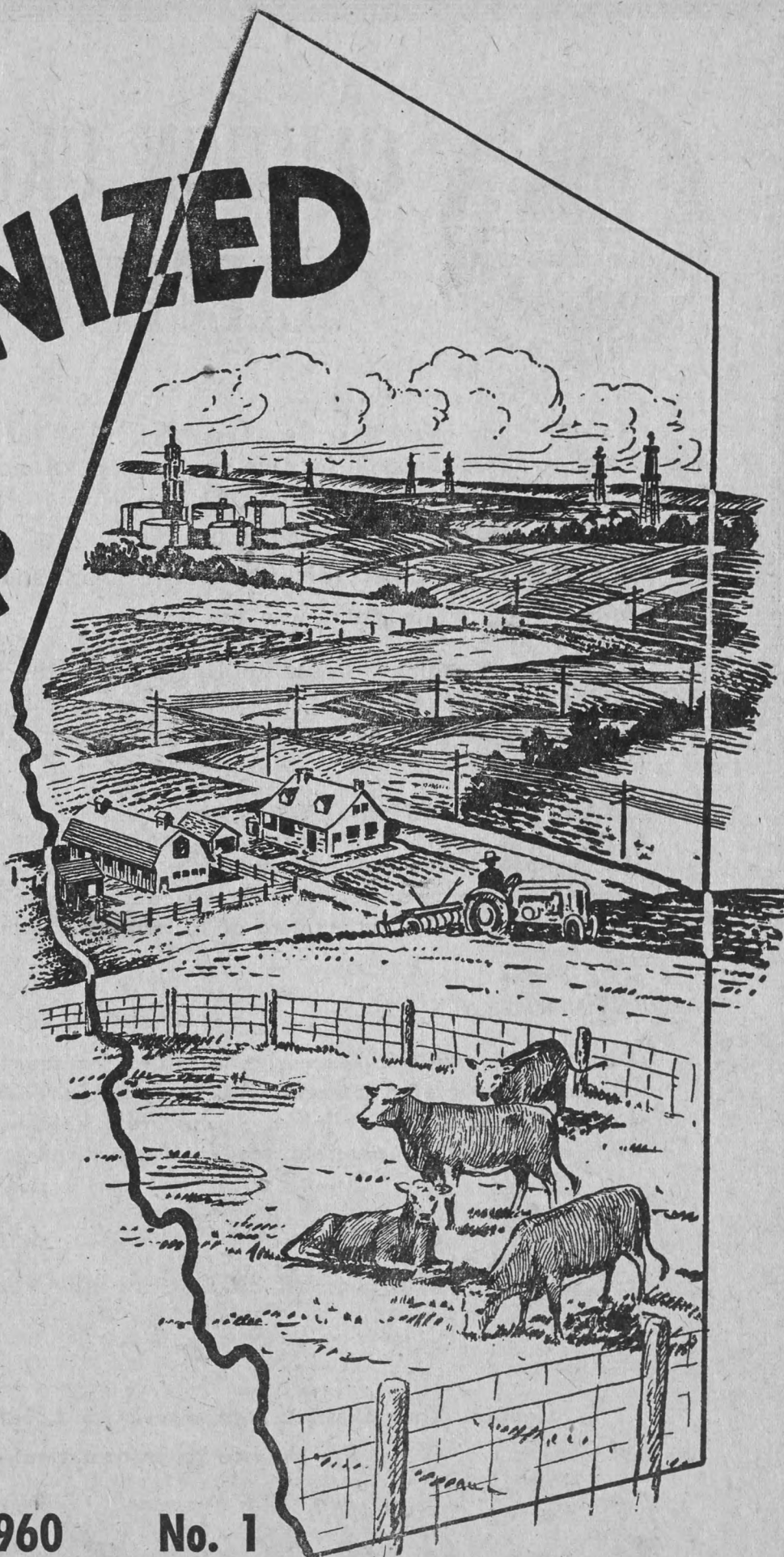


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# THE ORGANIZED FARMER

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Vol. XIX

January, 1960

No. 1

# HAPPY NEW YEAR

GENERAL SCIENCES

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1960



# CAUTION URGED IN SELECTING SEED GRAIN

Not for many years has there been such need for care in selecting the proper type of seed grain as there is for this year's crop. Abnormal weather conditions during the 1959 harvest season resulted in:

- Frost prior to cutting the grain.
- Severe frost while grain was wet in swath and stook.
- Sprouting while grain was in swath.

Farmers are strongly urged to check their stocks **NOW** to determine if new seed grain must be purchased. If seed must be purchased the time to do so is **NOW** — before suitable grain disappears through delivery to elevators or is fed to livestock.

## TEST GRAIN FOR GERMINATION:

All grain intended for seed should be tested for germination. A home test can be made, or farmers may obtain an official test by sending sample to Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Saskatoon or Winnipeg.

## DAMP GRAIN:

Do not use grain with excessive moisture for seed! Seed grain with a moisture content of over 16.5 percent will likely be partially dormant—germination tests cannot be considered reliable. Damp grain held in storage invariably lacks high viability. Avoid if possible seeding farm dried grain!



CHECK YOUR SEED SUPPLIES CAREFULLY



Contact Your District Agriculturist or Local Elevator Agent  
For Advice or Information.

# *United Grain Growers Ltd.*

## The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ..... ED. NELSON

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Vol. XIX January, 1960 No. 1



Ed Nelson, F.U.A. President

## President's Report

Recently an editorial in the Calgary Albertan (which is printed on the following page, col. 1) commenting on the proposed buying strike some pertinent statements were made which I believe we should take a look at. They say, quote: "Farmers buy three types of goods—those needed to stay alive, those needed to earn a living and those which assist in the enjoyment of life." First, I want to make sure that we are all talking about the same thing, that is "farmers" as a group, not just one farmer.

We are agreed that "farmers, more than any other group in the country are in a serious depression."

Here are my impressions: When the federal government made the 40 million dollar payment to the farmers a year ago last fall, I saw more television aerials go up in a short period than I had seen for some time.

Is there any reason why farmers

should not have something to "assist them in the enjoyment of life?" During the year, they bought those things they needed to "stay alive", and those things "they needed to earn a living." When they did that, they paid the retailer enough so that he also was able to buy all three of these needs and have some left over for investment. So did the distributor, the wholesaler, the manufacturer, the labourer etc. Every person along the way that had anything to do with keeping our economy going, by one means or another were able to charge for their services to keep their standard of living high within a nation that boasts a very high over-all standard. All that is, but the farmer.

So when the Government of Canada, which incidentally, is still responsible for keeping some semblance of relativity among its citizens, generously decided to even up the farmer's share by doling out a past due cheque for \$2.00 per acre, he spends it for a television set. So what? Again he has started the whole process over again. He has done more than his share in keeping the economy alive. As usual the price paid was more than he could afford.

We, the farmers have tried to point this up for years. What was the effect? In speaking of increased costs the retailer says, "I didn't do it." The jobber says, "I didn't do it", the trucker or railway says, "I didn't do it" so on, until we are forced to go to the government. The government says, "We can't help you because all these other people won't let us." In 1958 they used a little more than half of the 250 million stabili-

zation fund to support agriculture and they say they have been generous. Somewhere, somehow, things have been fouled up. Some farmers have already been forced out of business, some have long since stopped buying "those things that assist in the enjoyment of life." Some are beginning to realize that those things they bought to "help them make a living" have only made it possible for someone else to buy more of the things" which assist in the "enjoyment of life."

What better way to deal with the situation than to hit at the very thing that is causing trouble?

Let us join together, buy only that which we must in order to live. That which we need to make a living can be spread over a year or two more. We can pull in our belts. True we will slow down the economy. We may slow it down right back to the tax purse. So what? Most of our friends off the farm insisted we didn't have anything coming from the treasury anyway. If we can slow down the economy only 2 or 3 per cent we may get more people to think. Nothing else makes people think, no, not even the so called "things that assist in the enjoyment of life." Such as television.

Don't buy unless you must. If you must, use our Co-ops.

Small Boy: "I'll be a good boy when I go to the hospital, and take my medicine, and I won't cry."

Mother: "That's just fine, dear."

Boy: "But I sure won't let them palm off a baby on me, like they did you. I want a pup."

## President's Greeting

At this season of the year we are accustomed to a feeling of goodwill and charity to all men. As we go on through life we find that greed and unconcern for the fellow man is all too prevalent. We, in the farm organization can properly pride ourselves in that we have always stood for the sanctity of the individual and the equality of opportunity for all men. Let us not forsake those ideals and rather work harder to develop this approach to living amongst our own people, our country and the world. It is my sincere wish that you all may realize some of the good things of life this day and, that, in spite of adversity, we will find many things to be thankful for in the days that lie ahead. On behalf of myself, my family and staff of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, I want to wish you all a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

ED NELSON

## What if Farmers Stopped Buying?

The farmers, more than any other group in the country, are in a serious depression. To the extent that the government ought to be concerned with patches of depression in the national economy, it ought to be doing more for the farmers.

But the method proposed by the Manitoba Farmers' Union and this week endorsed by the Farmers' Union of Alberta, for getting more action from the government, is far-fetched and fanciful. That method is a "buyers' strike" among the farmers. Mr. Nelson, president of the F.U.A. says it would start a recession which would cut into government revenue and thus force the government to give the farmers more attention.

Farmers buy three types of goods—those needed to stay alive, those needed to earn a living, and those which assist in the enjoyment of life.

If farmers cease buying the last of these, whom are they hurting? If they are spending money frivolously then they can't complain too loudly about needing government help.

If they stop buying farm machinery and fuel and livestock supplements and so on, they are merely reducing their own incomes and making things tougher on themselves. If they will make the old tractor do for another year instead of buying a new one, then it's high time they stopped and never started again. But don't call it a buyers' strike.

If they cease buying food and clothing and call it a hunger strike instead of a buyers' strike, then they will get a good deal more publicity and perhaps even sympathy. Nothing would dramatize their plight better than that. It worked for Gandhi. But surely that's not what the F.U.A. means.

If the farmers' idea is to force a recession on the government and really wreck the national treasury, how can they expect more help from the treasury?

If the federal government has no respect for the farmers' votes, surely it won't pay any attention to changes in their buying habits. A buyers' strike would get absolutely nowhere.

(The above editorial appeared in the Calgary Albertan)

# FUA PROGRAMMING

For the first time the medium of Radio was used by the F.U.A. to introduce a new service to the locals.

F.U.A. President, Ed Nelson, opened the broadcast with the statement which is printed below. Following his remarks a panel composed of the director of the new service, Floyd Griesbach; Lloyd Rasmussen representing extension service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture; Allan Deschamp, University extension department with the moderator being J. R. McFall; discussed the services available to Alberta farm families.

Prior to the broadcast the locals received printed study material and questionnaire to be returned to central office.

Below is a summary of these reports:

## Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association

by Ed Nelson — over Alberta Radio Network, November 9.

"We take pride in the fact that we in Canada live in a great democracy. I sometimes wonder whether we, as citizens, properly realize what a democracy requires of its citizens. Certainly we cannot hope to maintain true freedom unless we, as individuals, accept necessary responsibilities. As populations increase these responsibilities become more important, but at the same time become more difficult to comprehend.

"We are living in an era of organizations. It is also becoming an era of specialization. Within these fields of organization and specialization it becomes more and more important for the individual to make decisions and judgments. While these judgments must be made by individuals, it must be possible to correlate them to organization.

"In the establishment of co-operative enterprises to service both producer and consumer great strides have been taken. True, co-operative enterprise is the ultimate in free and democratic control of the needs of all the people. To properly maintain this organized effort the individual needs help. Farm people, because of the time demands of their everyday work, require this help as much or more than any other group. It is becoming more important to have

(1) Trained leaders on the local level who can develop into delegates to farm union and co-op meetings, as well as board members for these organizations.

(2) Better channels for communicating promptly and accurately farm opinion to head offices.

(3) To establish definite channels for information from head office back to the farm people, and

(4) To develop well-informed appreciation of the whole farm and co-operative movement, so the support of farm people for their own organization can be increased.

"It is because of this need that the Farmers' Union together with the major Co-operatives in serving Alberta, have embarked on a program to fulfill these requirements.

"Under the direction of Floyd Griesbach it is hoped that the people in every F.U.A. local in the province will better understand and be prepared to take an active part in organizations from the local level, right through to the federal field. The Farm Union local should become the focal point of the major portion of the program, and would be the communication centre through which each participating organization can reach its members."

## Reports From Special Meetings

by Floyd F. Griesbach

A total of 279 reports were received following the special meetings, November 9th, using radio to discuss the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association and related extension services for Alberta farmers. The reports came from every district ranging from 5 in district 13 to 26 in district 1 and 30 in district 10. Of approximately 1000 locals on the mailing list only 178 arranged a special meeting, while another 26 locals organized more than one meeting, such as at Trochu which had 7 meetings with an attendance of 60 to cover their membership, and Bon Accord which had 6 meetings with a total attendance of 66.

The reports indicated little or no dup-

lication of extension services with much lack of awareness as to what services are available. When asked to list what training would be most appreciated the majority of groups asked for public speaking. Chairmanship, discussion techniques and delegates reporting were much lower on the lists of interests. A long list of suggestions were made regarding what the groups expected from the available extension from the available extension services, but farm management short course were mentioned most frequently. About one quarter of the reports felt a better understanding of co-operative activities would help the farmer's economic position, but nearly as many groups wanted more information about co-operatives.

While 13 reports stated dissatisfaction with the broadcast, in most cases because they had expected more answers, nine groups mentioned the experience being very satisfying. Of these, five groups asked the Farm Forum office to put them on their regular mailing list for weekly meetings.

Only 95 of the meetings tried the suggestion of using small circles to open the discussions, yet, another 121 groups had large enough attendance to use the circles. There was evidence in some of the reports from dissatisfied groups that they had not read the printed material which supplemented the broadcast.

Over half of the reports arrived at the provincial office too late to be included in the broadcast which summarized the reports the following Monday. In fact some reports arrived almost one month late.

A number of the reports made good use of the space for "Other questions, suggestions, or comments." Here are some samples:

"Our members don't know all the available services, would you send a list of the available services?" — Golden Meadow.

"Has the F.U.A. a fieldman to come out to fill out income tax?" — Rocky Lane.

"We have approximately 180 members, only 4 were present at the special meeting. We don't see where this will create any more interest in our farm meetings. Ever since the F.U.A. has been organized its goal has been parity prices for farmers, this subject seems to have been forgotten." — Waskatenau F.U.A.

"A motion was passed that more experimental plots be established in the various parts of the district. It was decided to organize and conduct an agricultural fair about the end of August, 1960." — Carrot Creek.

## THE 1959 F.U.A. CONVENTION

by H. Y.

The F.U.A. Annual Convention is always a great show. This year's was no exception. For five whole days, with no restriction on hours, some 667 representatives direct from the farm wrestled with a variety of problems and made their decisions as a group. Undoubtedly some of these decisions were good, some not so good, but always they were arrived at after full and fair discussion. This is democracy in action.

A feature of this convention was the large representation from both North and South. Harvest conditions no doubt reduced attendance from nearby areas. Especially evident this year was the wide participation in discussion, and the high level of debating ability in the delegation. No longer can it be said that a few talkers monopolized the floor. This year more people than ever took part in discussions. This is encouraging, especially as a show of hands taken the second day showed that at least a third of the delegates were attending for the first time.

One unusual feature of this year's convention was the failure of the federal government to send a representative. As the invitation had been tendered as early as last July, it seems quite obvious that the federal cabinet is unwilling to face Western farmers at present. In view of the emergency situation on the Prairies, it is unfortunate that the cabinet should have so neglected this opportunity to contact the men from the land.

The convention got away to a fast

"The program was far over the heads of average farmers." — Spruce Grove.

"We are badly in need of a A.L.C. buying station, farmers need help in the control of moles and gophers." — Stony Plain.

"We had an enjoyable discussion and appreciated the assistance of the D.A. We made arrangements for a farm management group discussion to be held this winter." — Egremont.

"We enjoyed the evening and a great deal of discussion took place. Wouldn't it be worthwhile to include one of these type questions in the programs for the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. local meetings." — Pelican.

"Our local had a very enjoyable evening and they request that your office send more of your question folders." — Elnora.

start the first day. The reports of the president and board showed a high level of membership and also many special activities undertaken during the past year. Following these, and a financial statement which showed a considerable deficit, the delegates made short work of some 17 constitutional amendments offered by the board in an effort to bring the Constitution up-to-date.

Only on one of these a brief flurry of argument arose. That was on the deletion of the provision that the annual convention should be held "Alternately in Calgary and Edmonton", on this a small group made a sort of last ditch stand to retain this proviso. However this attempt failed, and in future the F.U.A. board will have complete power to decide the place of the convention.

The famous Section 17 of the Constitution which sets up procedures for the expulsion of members and officers, went into the discard without a word of protest. This clause was framed up with much trouble and expense, nine years ago, following the anti-communist hysteria of the 1950 convention.

The main decisions of the convention centred around four points: Emergency Relief, Strike Action, Compulsory Membership, and a special delegation to the provincial cabinet.

### Emergency Relief

The question of Emergency Relief was discussed at length. All were agreed that the proposals of the federal government were both inadequate and unfair. It was decided to ask for a bonus of \$5.00 per seeded acre on all crop whether harvested or not.

### Non-Buying Strike

As a method of bringing the farmers' plight to the attention of other economic groups, the convention decided to advocate a non-buying strike. The question of whether or not Co-ops should be exempted from the operation of this was keenly debated. However it was finally decided to make no exceptions. It was recognized that farmers must buy necessities, and the Co-ops are the logical place to buy them.

### Compulsory Membership

Once again the question of a licensing system for farmers with compulsory membership in the Union was reviewed. This time it carried with a large majority. Apparently F.U.A. members are tired of carrying the non-members, and who can blame them.

### Special Delegation

The convention decided to send a special delegation to the provincial cabinet.

(Continued on page 8)

## Supplementary Report

by Ed Nelson

By the time you receive this issue of *The Organized Farmer* you will be well into the New Year and the convention will be almost forgotten for another year. I want to wish you all a good New Year and say "thank you" for the confidence you have shown in me by asking me to carry on another year. I shall try, to the best of my ability, to represent you wherever this is necessary.

To go year after year repeating the same story over and over again with so little recognition, becomes both frustrating and disheartening. Yet, as I look back over the years and think about those things that we always stood for, and then realize the trend in the world today, it is possible to see a glimmer of hope. There are two reasons for my optimism. In the years gone by it was very unusual to read an editorial in any of our papers, like the following taken from the *Family Herald*, December 17, 1959.

"The other day Prime Minister Diefenbaker told a television audience that this year has been the "greatest economically" in Canadian history and that next year will be just as good if not better. A week or so later, at the Dominion Provincial Agriculture Conference, Agriculture Minister Harkness said that farm income maybe somewhat higher than last year, but if it is, the increase will be small and farm income will likely be down in 1960.

"In another part of the country, a farm economist said the increase in farm production per man hour has been twice as great as in industry since the Second World War. In yet another field, the Royal Commission on Price Spreads report indicates that the much-vaunted supermarket perhaps is not so efficient at all. Anyhow, the costs of services and promotional campaigns have increased the cost of moving food from the farm to the dinner table by 84 percent in the last ten years.

"Where is the economic justice in this topsy-turvy state of affairs?

"Non-agricultural industries have never had it so good. Wage-earners and salaried men have more money to spend than ever before. Yet farmers, who have increased their efficiency twice as fast as any body else, are faced with the gloomy prospect of higher costs and lower incomes. Then to top it off nicely, marketing costs have increased so much

that—even with all his extra money—the consumer is unable to buy more of the goods which the farmer is producing in abundance.

Undoubtedly there is reason for this paradox. But that can scarcely justify the fact that everybody, except the farmer, is getting a second piece of pie."

This is one of the many similar to be found in many papers. It means that we are getting more support than in the past and support has a way of snowballing.

The other is the world picture. It is becoming harder and harder to maintain sectionalism. The American closed shop, pricing mechanism is becoming too obvious. Those countries that are prepared to work and manufacture at a cheaper price are becoming more vociferous and can no longer be contained. In time, this should work in favor of the farmer, generally.

In the meantime there are things to do. We must realize that in order to live in Canada today we must get our product into a bargaining position. This will be so that we can bargain on the Canadian market for our share of the national income. Let us look at the pork situation. The federal government has some hundred million lbs. of pork on its hands. It can, and is, giving some of it to needy people. It is selling some abroad but because of trade difficulties and agreements such as GATT the problem is not simple.

If we as producers had a national hog marketing board, we could certainly have bargained for a higher price for the product used in Canada. We could as, private traders, have gone into world markets or by give away programs taken care of much of this surplus. We could then have used the government deficiency payment program, to do what the Act stipulates, i.e. "give the farmer a fair share of the national income". The other factor that is important, is that there can be no purpose in continuing to produce a product we cannot use. The only way this can be handled without demoralizing prices is by all the farmers joining together, determining a policy for controlling output to fit requirements. Again it will become necessary for the government program to help keep the supply according to the requirement of the nations. We have a responsibility. Let's face it and do a job.

Again I want to impress on all of you, it is important that every local continues to have regular meetings.

Write to central office for any information you wish. Then publicize the results of your meetings, to head office and your local newspaper. Make a special effort to get information to your local radio station. They are doing a good job for us and can only do as well as you or I report to them. Again, I want to emphasize, write to your local station and thank them for the program they carry in our interests. A listening audience is important to them, make sure they know you are listening.

## F.W.U.A. President's Report

Another annual convention has concluded its sessions. Many things concerning farmers were discussed and many important decisions were made.

I would place first on the list the Emergency Program. Following a lengthy debate it was agreed that we ask for \$5.00 per acre across the board with a maximum of 200 acres. To follow this an action committee was set up to discuss what steps could best be taken to get immediate action on this resolution. The committee worked hard and long, finally they went to the Provincial Government to talk this over. I rather think Mr. Nelson will be reporting on this, and anything I could say would only be repetitious.

After meeting jointly on Monday and dealing with constitutional amendments and other resolutions in which the women were particularly interested, we were ready the next day to begin our own F.W.U.A. convention.

Rev. George M. Edwards, Strathcona Baptist Church, brought us "Morning Thoughts" a period of quiet devotion that gave each one of us courage and renewed strength for the day ahead.

Each F.W.U.A. director gave a report to the convention on her convenorship for the year. The newest convenorship was "Farm Safety" under Mrs. Sissons of Clive. The report showed the necessity of carrying on this program for a longer period of time to be able to get a more complete picture of accidents in Alberta.

Mr. Jorgenson, Minister of Welfare, outlined the many welfare services in Alberta, that are available. He stressed the senior citizens homes, at the present time 31 are under construction with plans for 8 more.

I think we are especially fortunate to have had Miss Marjorie Larsen, a welfare worker with the John Howard Society speak to us and her talk certainly pointed out the need of more work being done for women prisoners. I am sure our F.W.U.A. locals will study this very well during the coming year.

Mrs. Marliss, president of Alberta's C.A.C. spoke to the ladies. The question period was well utilized. Here is an organization that can be of great benefit to consumers as well as producers if we really get in there and work.

Mrs. Vanterpool from the Department of Agriculture as usual gave the ladies some worthwhile ideas on handicrafts.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, director of extension, University of Alberta, spoke on "Continuing Education in a Changing World." Mr. Campbell quoted a leading American Educationalist, "We have always thought of education as a good thing. But the time is here when education at all levels will determine the destiny of our country. The time is here when a misused talent, a wasted skill, an uncultured mind, is not merely waste but a threat to our society."

This year for the first time we had a speaker from the federal government in the person of Senator Elsie Inman, who spoke on "Women in Public Life." We all found her talk much too short and could have listened longer. She concluded her talk with "We have a destiny to fulfill and I feel that if women all over the world raised their voices against fear, hatred and threat of war that is constantly with us today, it would not be long before we could emerge again into an era of peace and friendship between the nations of the world." Senator Inman is the only woman on the committee on "Land Use" set up by the federal government. She is also a member of the parliamentary committee which will be hearing briefs on behalf of our Indian people.

Mrs. C. F. Armstrong member of the CBC board spoke to us on "Radio and Television for Canadians." Answering many questions which have been in our minds. She pointed out the job we have to do and how we should do it. By contacting the people responsible for these programs and voicing our opinions.

Nels Todd gave the ladies a demonstration on hair styling.

I do not have time to deal with the

many resolutions or policies dealt with you will hear about these as time goes on. I hope your delegates report fully to you.

To Mrs. Dowhaniuk, who served last year as your second vice-president, and who is no longer with us, I send best wishes from the new executive and thanks for a job well done.

A Prosperous New Year to all.

## Junior President's Report

Due to the pressure of exams and the annual convention I have been unable to get a report written. However, here are selected portions from my annual report to the convention and the Junior camp report. I also regret that the report on the Montreal Conference will be delayed till February.

In June of this year I was elected to the position of Junior president succeeding Dean Lien. As you realize Dean has gone "upstairs" you might say to accept the position of director on the senior board. I pledge myself now to devote the best of my ability and the amount of time available to the fulfillment of this task which so ably has been carried out during the past two years by the past president. Also elected at the Junior convention last June were my executive, first vice-president, Mr. George Doupe of Oyen; and 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Delores Gardener from Reno. Both of these people have been of assistance and help towards the carrying out of our Junior objectives. You will meet both of these people and also the Junior board later on during the week.

Although my term of office did not begin until June, I feel that I can report quite capably on the total year's activities because of the fact that as of last convention time I became a member of the Senior F.U.A. board. Therefore we shall briefly review the activities and actions which the Junior Section of the Farmers' Union of Alberta have taken part in over the last year.

During the first four months of 1959 many of the Junior Section's winter activities were brought to a conclusion. Notably of these were the Queen contest, which received increased attention this year with increased participation and returns from it. Declared as queen for the Junior F.U.A. for 1959 was Miss Lucille Pollock of Calgary. Also Farm

Young People's Week saw the culmination of the 1959 debating contest. I personally feel that debating is one of the most valuable sources of knowledge with regard to parliamentary procedure, public speaking and all other aspects of community life, and yet in 1958-59 the debating competition for the Junior Section hit an all-time low of only four entries. We believe that it is necessary for people in all districts to support and stimulate debating activity within the districts and with this in mind, I would respectfully urge that you go back to your locals and press for having an entry in the debating competition from your local.

Of major news importance of course, from the viewpoint of all farm organizations in Western Canada, was the "March on Ottawa" early in March. We as a Junior Section of the Farmers' Union of Alberta had what we might call the distinction of being able to have one of our members present the Supplementary Brief on behalf of the young farmer to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. I had the privilege of presenting this brief.

What might be termed the highlight of our Junior F.U.A. year is of course, Farm Young People's Week and the day included in that week which is our Junior annual convention. The annual convention was interesting and dealt with many resolutions some of which will come up before this week.

It was very pleasing to me to note that this year again we have a complete Junior board of 14 Junior directors working in this province. The average age of these Junior directors has risen considerably and this year for the first time in many years we do not have a Junior director who is attending school. This is valuable from the aspect that the Junior directors are then able to spend more time in the field. To the

## SEED FOR SALE

SANGASTE FALL RYE—Control Sample Certificate 79-2868, Germination 89%, price \$3.50 a bushel Cleaned and sacked F.O.B. Leduc, Alberta. This rye yielded on two fields 65 and 85 bushels per acre in 1959 and is also excellent for pasture and forage. For further information contact: C. H. COLE, 10110 - 107 Street, Edmonton or phone GArden 2-4044.

Junior directors goes a hearty vote of thanks for the tremendous work that they have done not only in the camp project but for the Junior Section as a whole.

In July I attended the summer board meeting of the F.U.A. and following this journeyed east with the board to the joint board meeting of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council held in Guelph, Ontario. This was a most valuable trip because of the discussion not only at the convention but the association with the people attending were most valuable. It gave me an opportunity to see the scope of farm organization in Western Canada and also pointed out to me very definitely the necessity for greater and closer co-operation between the farm unions of the Western Provinces and Ontario in drafting farm policy on a national basis.

The Junior Section, I feel, was honored in receiving the invitation for three couples to attend the reception during the visit of Her Majesty The Queen to Edmonton late in July. Three members of the Junior executive and their escorts attended this reception. Towards the close of July we had our summer Junior board meeting at which we discussed various problems dealing with the Junior Section and also had a brief workshop on leadership and program planning. Out of this Junior board meeting came several recommendations, one being to the executive to reorganize and more fully plan the Junior program. This has been done and the Junior program is now being sent out in monthly installments based on a yearly theme. It will provide for a co-ordinated Junior program throughout the province so that the locals feel that they are in partnership with many locals working towards the same goal. We have also instituted in the program a method of continuous evaluation to study the methods and the values of the various program materials sent out.

Further recommendations came from the board with regard to a change in the queen contest. This has been approved and will go into effect for the 1959-60 contest year. Basically, the change will be to shift the competition on a ticket-wide basis from the provincial level to a district level. The district queens selected by district ticket sales will come to Farm Young People's Week and be judged on many aspects such as their personality, their participation in community activities, their appearance, their public speaking ability, their activities in the Junior F.U.A. and a very small portion will be related to the

number of tickets that have been sold for them. We believe that this will increase the calibre of the queen contest and make it a fairer type of contest than the one that has been previously in action.

This fall many of our Junior directors and members of the executive attended the Banff Leadership Course which we help to support. This is an advanced leadership course which is most valuable and we sincerely hope that more Juniors will become involved in it in the coming years.

Throughout the year we have participated in several exchange visits. Early in March we sent two of our Junior directors, one now being a member of the executive, George Doupe, and Gerald Schuler, to Ontario on an exchange visit with the Ontario Junior Farmers' Association. The exchange of ideas and the inter-action of these people is valuable in finding out what other Junior organizations are doing across Canada.

This August we sent our past president, Dean Lien, to the A.I.C. convention in Urbana, Illinois. The value of this convention is tremendous to the individual who goes but the materials brought back from it can be and will be of value to the Junior Section, itself. The policy and principle of exchange visits will be continued in the coming years we hope, and its scope broadened.

Might I say in conclusion that my university studies and the activities on the campus have of necessity made it so that I cannot participate as fully as I would like in the activities in this, the Farmers' Union Organization of Alberta. However, the extent to which I have been able to be active has been most worthwhile to me and I hope has been a help to the Junior Section as a whole. I have enjoyed my first six-months' work as Junior president and look forward to completing my term with great expectancy.

In conclusion may I say, thank you to my Junior board and to my executive and especially to Dean for the help that they have given me in my first six-months term of office and also to the members of the office staff and to the Senior boards of both the men's and women's section for their valuable assistance, advice and guidance in carrying out the Junior program.

Is it always "the other driver" who makes the mistake? If it is, take another look at your driving.

## F.U.A. CONVENTION . . .

(Continued from page 5)

net to ask the government to take over the power companies or, failing this, to hold another plebiscite on the question. A delegation of 15 persons was assembled and spent two hours with a committee of the cabinet. No decision was reached, but the question is not settled. The present situation is satisfactory only to the power companies.

### General

In addition to these many questions a large variety of other matters were dealt with. The F.U.A. policies on many matters were revised and overhauled. Even after 5 days work there were approximately 90 resolutions left for the board to deal with when the convention adjourned at 5 p.m. on December 11th. Even 5 days is not long enough to consider all the problems of the farmer.

### Special Speakers

Guest speakers at the convention included Donald Cameron, who spoke on Education; Hon. Gordon Taylor, who chose his favorite subject of Highway Safety; also Alf Gleave, chairman of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council, who covered its work. Last but not least was the representative from the Montana Farmers' Union, Margaret Bucher, who spoke on their Youth Program. Several fraternal delegates also brought greetings from their organizations. A new figure in the convention this year was Floyd Griesbach, the director of the new Co-operative Education Service. He made a good impression upon the delegates.

The Junior period this year was featured by the new Junior President, Mr. McCalla and his board reporting to the convention. It was well done.

### Leadership

In the main the leadership of the Union was left unchanged this year. The only exception was the replacement on the executive of Andy Wood by Anders Anderson. Following this result a ceremony was held before the convention in which Mr. and Woods were presented with an easy chair and a life membership in the F.U.A. Mr. Wood has been a member of the F.U.A. executive ever since amalgamation in 1948. Before that he was a vice president of the U.F.A. and has a long record of service to the farmers' cause. He has been a tower of strength to the F.U.A. in difficult times.

### Conclusion

The writer has seen 40 annual conventions come and go. This year's convention perhaps lacked the color and drama of some of those past ones. But

## Worth Remembering . . .

# Edmonton's Royal George Hotel

FRIENDLY SERVICE - - - SUITABLE RATES

it was a good working convention, indicating the steadiness of purpose which is the keynote of the F.U.A.

Undoubtedly the delegates were concerned over the large deficit for 1959. But they knew that the reserves accumulated in the early fifties would carry the Union for some time, and they had confidence in the leadership of president Nelson to correct the situation.

Probably the most disturbing factor is the membership situation. On this the convention could not do much. The work of maintaining the Union has to be done on the local level. Unless that work is done by the F.U.A. people at the grass roots the plans made at conventions cannot be carried out.

## Farmers Must Be Satisfied !

by Del McCorkle

The heading I have used for this article isn't necessarily what I believe to be true, however the returns which have come into the central office for 1960 membership do indicate to me that the farmers of Alberta must not be too worried or concerned about their farm organization. They must feel that the work done by the farm organizations in the past year has been sufficient to give them their fair share of the national income or that farmers as part of our society do not need to be organized and have a unified voice to speak on their behalf. They possibly believe that formulation of agricultural policy should be left to the government. Once again I would like to state that this is not my opinion, this is the only conclusion I must come to following the very poor returns we have received from this year's membership drive. The

chart on membership at the bottom of this page shows that we are very much behind last year's membership. 1960 membership is that which is reported to this office as of and including December 15th, whereas the 1959 Unit Membership is that which was in this office on December 30th.

In this issue you will find a very complete and concise board report of the activities of your farm organization for this year which was given to the annual convention in December. Also upon reading your President's reports you will find that there is still a great job to be done and must be done by the farm organizations if the farm families are to achieve their rightful position.

Herbert Hoover once said: "Economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action or executive pronouncement. Economic wounds must be healed by the action of the cells of the economic body, producers and consumers themselves." If we farmers are to remain aloof and not support our farm organizations we will have very little opportunity to make our opinions heard and known. Farmers are not bound by the rough and tough rules of organized labor where you have to pay on the line or else, farmers are not compelled to join their farm organizations, this then is the very reason why every farmer and every member of this organization must do his utmost to increase the membership of the F.U.A. and to help stimulate the activities within his or her own community with regards to the affairs of Canada and the world.

Any persons reading this article who feel their local or their district is not being properly canvassed and require some assistance with regards to membership canvass or planning of meetings, we at this office would be only too glad

to hear from them and make an attempt to assist you. It is in the Farmers' Union Locals where the opportunity is available to you to make your opinions heard on vital issues concerning your livelihood.

It is a maxim universally agreed upon in Agriculture, "that nothing must be done too late and again everything must be done at its proper season," while there's a third precept which reminds us that "opportunities lost can never be regained."

## F.U.A. Membership

DISTRICTS	1960 Unit Membership	1959 Unit Membership
District 1	619	1358
District 2	844	1843
District 3	367	1482
District 4	543	1902
District 5	459	1536
District 6	740	2461
District 7	900	1949
District 8	493	1871
District 9	769	2139
District 10	2061	2706
District 11	549	1199
District 12	591	1260
District 13	531	504
District 14	404	1043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9870</b>	<b>23253</b>

## WHATSOEVER

Whatsoever things are lovely,  
 Whatsoever things are pure;  
 Whatsoever things are honest,  
 These are the things that will endure;  
 Whatsoever things are kindly,  
 And whatever shows we're true,  
 Whatsoever things are noble,  
 These are things we ought to do.

—Elma Helgason  
 (from Wheat Pool Budget)



Ralph Wilson

Leonard Hilton

George Church

Ted Chudyk

Laverne Sorgaard

## U.F.A. Co-op Presents \$700.00 in Prizes

Well . . . the winners have been announced and the prizes presented in the competition among F.U.A. districts in the Farmers' Union membership drive. \$700 was donated by the U.F.A. Co-op, to be divided among the 4 districts which showed the largest percentage sign-up of potential members in the district.

Mr. George E. Church, president of U.F.A. Co-op, presented the prizes at the Wednesday afternoon session of the 11th annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta in Edmonton.

First prize of \$300.00 went to District 6 and was accepted on behalf of the district by the director Ted Chudyk of Vegreville.

Second prize of \$200.00 was won by District 10, and the cheque was given to the director, Leonard Hilton of Strathmore.

Third prize of \$125.00 went to District 1 and was received on behalf of the district by Laverne Sorgaard of LaGlance.

Fourth prize of \$75.00, won by District 7, was received by the director Ralph Wilson of Vermilion.

Speaking briefly, each of the four men paid tribute to the efforts of canvassers and others in their districts who made possible the success in winning prizes.

"The magic formula in human relations is simple—when you begin to dislike some one, do something nice for him."

## Veterans' Section

by C. J. Versluys

The following is a brief report on the activities of the War Veterans' Section during the recently concluded F.U.A. Convention.

The annual meeting of our group was held the evening of Monday, December 11th with the largest turnout of members I can recall.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman, C. Versluys, Champion; vice chairman, Alfred Macyk, Waskatenau; executive member, F. Noel of Okotoks and hard working secretary H. G. Hughes of Enchant was re-elected.

Two representatives of the Veterans' Land Act attended the meeting to enlighten those present on the new credit extensions under the V.L.A. A great variety of questions were directed to Mr. Heimsoth, who was the main speaker, and his assistant Mr. Alberts. These two gentlemen did a commendable job of attempting to answer all questions in a pleasant forthright manner.

The nature of many of the questions asked seemed to indicate that the gathering felt that the new legislation under discussion would fill a great need for those eligible but that the program may not be flexible enough in some respects and that there is far too much paper work attached to the filling out of the application form which is in the nature of a 30-page book.

The meeting lasted a good three hours and before closing a resolution was passed asking for some changes in the V.L.A. Farm Plan and this resolution

was later brought before the main convention and endorsed by that body.

I understand that two resolutions were passed at a district meeting of Legion Branches in Southern Alberta held recently, asking for changes in the V.L.A. Farm Plan program, much along the same line as expressed by our Veterans' Section.

## Ten Ways to Lose Money

Been kicking yourself for parting with your money in a "Fast Deal?" Probably you made one of the following mistakes:

1. You invested before you investigated the promoter's reputation.
2. You didn't get important agreements with the merchant or salesman in writing.
3. You signed a contract before you read it or understood it.
4. You sniffed at a bait ad. and swallowed the bait—"hook, line and sinker."
5. You failed to read the small type concerning "free" offers.
6. You thought you could change your mind and get a refund.
7. You thought a retail store could sell at wholesale prices.
8. You were too bargain-conscious, and sought out the most sensational offer.
9. You fell for appeals to your sympathy or your vanity.
10. YOU THOUGHT YOU COULD GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

—St. Louis Better Business Bureau

## Do Our Merchants Want a Nation of Contented Debtors?

by ELAINE CLARKE,  
(Saturday Evening Post)

Everybody hates me! I pay cash! This devious practice, which you might expect would give me a reputation as a frugal, tidy sort of citizen, actually gives me a black eye with our best merchandisers. Rejecting an offer to "charge and send" is supposed to be un-American or something. But when I followed up this heresy by asking for a "cash discount", I am greeted by blank stares. The idea that a customer with money should be preferred to those who put it on the cuff and take six months to pay is supposed to be very funny in mercantile circles.

I first learned about the penalties imposed on the cash buyer when I asked a local department store to send out a bolt of slip-cover material on approval. This seemed like normal procedure while I was picking out the samples. But when I got home the telephone rang and the department manager informed me that my dreadful secret

had been exposed. "You", she said, "have no charge account."

I am a school teacher with an established business address at the Board of Education in my city. I am on the tax rolls as a property owner—but I didn't owe anybody a cent. No bolt of slip-cover material for the likes of me!

When the haze of rage and chagrin lifted sufficiently for me to see the numbers on the telephone dial, I called the manager of the store and gave her a fifteen-minute lecture on misconception of economic stability. I got the bolt of material the next day.

In my "discussion" with that department-store manager, I suggested pointedly that a merchant might do well to check with the local Merchants' Service before branding a customer as a dead beat. But the Merchants' Service had never heard of me. How could it? I didn't have a charge account. My grandfather managed to get an A-1 rating with the service based on his success in building a small business into a large one by means of cash discounts. But that was two generations ago. Today, it says here, credit is based not so much on ability to pay now as on promises to pay later!

A friend of mine who works in the

credit department of one of the bigger department-store chains in this country assures me that when calamity, catastrophe and a need for cold cash descend upon me, I'll wish I had a charge account. My nice little nest egg of government bonds, my very modest investments, my house, my car, my very last thimble could melt away like a snowball out of season, she warns me. If I have never owed anybody anything when I didn't need to, nobody is going to give me a chance to owe anything when I do need to, she says.

Teaching is not a field in which fortunes are made. I have gone without a lot of things until I had the cash. This way of doing things has put money in the bank and comforts on the hearth. But I still burn up when I get that suspicious look from a salesman when I say, "I prefer to pay cash."

There are areas in Alberta where water erosion could be greatly reduced with the application of contour strip cropping, says A. D. Smith, agronomist at the Agriculture Research Station Lethbridge. Farmers with a water erosion problem should discuss it with their D.A. he advises.

—Wheat Pool Budget

# HAPPY NEW YEAR

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited, the U.F.A. Co-op takes this opportunity of wishing its members and patrons prosperity, happiness and health in the coming year.

We remind all locals of the F.U.A. that U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Division serves farmers through two Farm Supply Shopping Centres, one in Calgary and one in Edmonton. Mailing addresses are shown below.

Any local which is not presently buying Farm Supplies through U.F.A. Co-op can obtain information about forming a U.F.A. Co-op Local by writing either of these offices.

U.F.A. Co-op can offer you a real saving on a wide range of Farm Supplies.

MAKE YOUR RESOLUTION NOW TO BUY FARM SUPPLIES FROM:

## U.F.A. Co-operative Limited

Box 1056, North Edmonton

1119 - 1st. St. S.E., Calgary

## F.W.U.A. HI-LIGHTS

**Three Hills FWUA # 1018** (Three Hills)—About 75 people attended a pot-luck supper sponsored by the FWUA and FUA locals held in the basement of the United Church. Mr. Howard Boles was master of ceremonies for the musical portion of the program. The program consisted of—accordion solo by Jimmy Nottal; guitar and piano duet, Marietta du Montier and Janice Brosseau; vocal duet by Marilyn and Fay Stewart accompanied by Mrs. Stewart; humorous skit by Roberta McAdam, Marilyn Cyr, Douglas Lear, Joe du Montier, Malcolm Gore and Alvin Boles.

The guest of honor for the evening was Mr. Ed Nelson, president of the FUA who was introduced by Mrs. Paulina Jasman. Mr. Nelson told the gathering of his attendance at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Congress held in London during the past summer. He spoke of the atmosphere of the sessions of the congress and stressed the point that the delegates were urged to express their opinions as individuals and not as a representative of any organization or government. Despite the 40 or more countries represented and the varied expressions of opinion the final analysis of the meetings showed that the aims and ideals were not all too diversified. The speeches of all delegates were translated simultaneously in both English and French. Mr. Nelson also showed pictures of his trip to the British Isles and they were much enjoyed, in addition to his English slides, Mr. Nelson showed some fine scenes in France. He gave lively and interesting commentaries on each slide and this added to the enjoyment of the gathering.

All in all the evening was a very great success.

\* \* \*

**Chinook FWUA #1213** (Pincher Creek)—During the past year the Chinook FWUA was very active and they were able to raise the sum of \$80 through the sale of aprons and home cooking. They also sent six complete layettes to the Unitarian Services and cash donations were made to the various local charities.

\* \* \*

**Ranfurly FWUA #610** (Ranfurly)—The members decided to cater for the dance sponsored by FUA to be held on January 8th. They also held a Christmas party following the business meeting of the local. The party featured singing and games and the exchange of gifts. Miss Lothian entertained the members with her colored pictures of Scotland.

**Bon Accord FWUA #612** (Bon Accord)—Held a successful meeting. Mrs. M. Wilson tendered her resignation as secretary of the local and she was succeeded by Mrs. M. Scheider. The last two days of January were set aside for the community work shop and letters will be sent to other organizations in the community inviting them to attend.

\* \* \*

**Dimsdale FWUA Local #104** (Dimsdale) appointed seven conveners for the monthly bulletins. The ladies have planned to invite the men to join them in the regular January meeting to hear reports of the delegates to the annual convention held in Edmonton last month. Roll call was answered by giving a garment for the Unitarian Service Committee. The members now have enough used clothing collected to make a big box to send to the Unitarian Services Committee. The meeting voted to donate \$20 to the Grace Children's Home in Dimsdale. Christmas gifts were exchanged amongst the members present.

\* \* \*

**Sydenham-Gerald FWUA Local #710** (Wainwright) made plans to hold a bake sale on January 23 in Paterson's Groceries. The members voted \$10 to the Unitarian Services Committee. Mrs. Freda Bowtell was presented with a cup and saucer on behalf of the members in recognition of her faithful work during the past two years. The meeting opened with the singing of "Silent Night."

\* \* \*

**Fairdonian Valley FWUA Local #802** (Sedgewick) members each brought something for the hamper which the ladies were packing for a needy family in the district. The members also brought a small gift to be donated to the Mental Health Association.

\* \* \*

**West Wind FWUA Local #1217** (Pincher Creek) held a combined November and December meeting which opened with the singing of "Jingle Bells". The ladies donated \$10.00 to the Mental Health Association and they provided suitable articles for the patients at the Mental Hospital.

\* \* \*

**Sunnynook FWUA #1116** (Sunnynook) Mrs. Greenslade was appointed as safety convener for the group. Mrs. Friesen won the mystery box at the meeting. At the close of the meeting members exchanged Christmas gifts.

\* \* \*

**Clover Bar FWUA #602** (Bremner) at their regular meeting voted \$10 to the Edmonton Rehabilitation Society for the Handicapped. They also decided to ask for more information about the

## Farm Radio Forum

The F.U.A. convention unanimously passed the following resolution which originated from District 6.

"Whereas Farm Radio Forum is a very important aspect of Adult Education

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Farmers' Union of Alberta assist in promoting Farm Radio Forum in Alberta through publicity in The Organized Farmer, and whenever possible give assistance in organizing Farm Forums."

The January series provides F.U.A. locals with an opportunity to consider "Farm Adjustment . . . the key to the future", and forward their opinions to farm officials.

"Jan. 4—The Problem of Adjustment—Number of Farms, Who should leave? Who should stay? Who should decide? What programs are necessary?"

Jan. 11—Price Supports — Are they hindering or helping adjustment?

Jan. 18—Credit—The farmer's dilemma, how to ease it.

A Farm Forum is best suited for neighborhood organization as a supplement to a F.U.A. local and other community organizations.

Just invite a few neighbours and follow the suggested Farm Forum program for the evening. Printed material is available by writing Alberta Farm Radio Forum Office, 405 Civic Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Special Meetings held November 9th indicated a desire to discuss the relationship of the "Local" and the "Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association."

Special arrangements have been cleared with the radio stations for Monday, February 22, 1960. Watch for further announcements.

society and its work amongst the handicapped and made tentative plans for a fund-raising project to help the society in its work. The meeting heard a very good report from its two delegates to the annual convention in Edmonton. The members presented Mrs. Hudson with a suitable gift in recognition of her work on the Swiss Scrap Book which won second place at the convention.

\* \* \*

**Drumheller East FWUA #1111** (Drumheller East) reports that nine new members have joined the local. The meeting decided not to send anyone to help with the distribution of Xmas treats this year. The ladies discussed ways and means to raise funds for their work.

## Commission Makes Specific Proposals

Specific recommendations of the royal commission on the price spreads of food products:

Extend combines investigations into food buying practices—including contracts between buyers and primary producers—and into food selling practices; and publish the results.

A permanent and independent council on prices, productivity and incomes to review the food industries and report yearly to federal cabinet.

Require private companies to report financial operations to the federal cabinet under the Companies Act, as is required of public companies.

A firm stand by government in defence of a stable domestic price level and public support of policies aimed at this.

As a protection to consumers, draft a code of ethics by the advertisers in co-operation with the food industry, to guide advertisers and reduce misleading advertising.

Continue efforts by government in co-operation with the trade towards more informative labelling, standardization of

container sizes and simplification of grading.

An office in the justice department to which consumers could make complaints and which would gather and publish information on consumer services available to aid consumers.

Where the retailers give trading stamps, require them to offer the consumer as an alternative a specified cash discount on purchases.

Develop an approach to statistics designed to detect areas of industry where efficiency is increasing most rapidly, requiring a closer look at operations of firms in particular industries.

A federal fish marketing act to pave the way, where provinces agree, for fish marketing arrangements similar to compulsory agricultural marketing boards.

As a means of increasing the farm producer's share of the consumer dollar federal incorporation of farm co-operatives.

More complete information on operations of small enterprises.

More attention to improving statistical data on incomes derived from productive services.

Arrange establishment by governments of a fish grading system defining sizes and conditions or quality of raw fish and similar grade definitions

for products processed and sold by fishermen.

As a part of a bureau of statistics effort to improve measurement of incomes, provide information on total incomes of fishermen, including earnings from all other occupations.

Better statistics on the current flow of total gross and net incomes from fishing activities.

Correct unreliable catch and price statistics for Newfoundland fisheries and integrate them into the general fisheries statistics of Canada.

### True

All his working life he took the benefits won for him by the union but he refused to become a member. Then on his death-bed he told his wife: "Darling, please do something for me. I want the union members in our local to be my pallbearers."

"But you never belonged to the Union," his wife objected. "Why do you want the members to be your pallbearers?"

"Honey," he replied, "they've carried me this far; they might as well carry me the rest of the way."

~~~~~  
If you must buy or sell—use your Co-op  
~~~~~

# A.C.W.A. ANNUAL MEETING

## TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26-27, 1960

at the  
**Jubilee  
Auditorium**  
Edmonton, Alberta



Co-operative Store Associations —

Elect your DELEGATES to this Annual Meeting NOW!

This is YOUR co-operative business to look after.



G. W. Ambrose

## INCOME TAX SERVICE

The time has come as it does every year, when all Canadians must make a report of their business operations to the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue so that each individual's share of costs of governing the nation may be determined and paid. The F.U.A. Income Tax Service was set up several years ago to protect the interests of its members in matters of this kind. The service continues this year, under new personnel.

Advice and assistance are available at reasonable and moderate charges to all members who have difficulties or problems pertaining to income tax.

Income tax is, theoretically, the fairest of all taxes from the standpoint of the taxpayers but in order that it may be administered equitably the act of parliament that orders the payment of income tax contains many intricate clauses dealing with receipts, expenses, deductions, exemptions, payments and refunds etc. Some of these are extremely confusing to the average man. The correct interpretation of many clauses are subject of debate every day by our best legal minds.

Mr. G. W. Ambrose, director of the F.U.A. Income Tax Service has had many years of experience as an officer in the Income Tax Division in assessing farmers in Alberta for income tax. His services are available to assist all farmers who take advantage of the F.U.A. Income Tax Service in preparing reports and schedules so that they pay only such taxes as the act provides. This is another service made available to our members, by their own organization. The more THEY use it, the more valuable it will become.

## Credit Unions Within The F.U.A.

by C. E. A.

The 1958 convention directed your board and executive to investigate the possibility of setting up a credit union within the F.U.A.

In carrying this out I was fortunate enough in having several neighbours who are officials in our Barrhead Credit Union.

These men doubt the advisability of setting up credit unions this way when we have a Provincial Credit Union League ready to assist and promote setting up credit unions. They feel that we should promote more use of the facilities we now have and also help locals to set up additional credit unions, where there is sufficient interest.

Mr. Weber of the Co-operative Activities Branch believes it is possible to set up a credit union within our farm union, our incorporation under special act would permit us to do this. Mr. Webber pointed out that 25% of the rural credit unions incorporated, have failed. There must be real interest that would go far enough to have good people volunteer to do the jobs needed, to sit on a credit committee to judge your own neighbors' ability to repay a loan.

I believe the real success of a credit union depends on the members being in a small enough group that they feel responsible for each other, in other words, you are borrowing your neighbor's money and feel a real obligation to repay. Because of this credit unions can lend money to people the banks refuse. There is real danger in enlarging the credit union system set up in the F.U.A. to a provincial or even a district basis, that this feeling of responsibility may be lost.

After reporting to our Provincial F.U.A. Board, they agreed that we should not set up a credit union within the F.U.A. but did agree to assist the more use of the existing facilities and to encourage formation of study groups with the view to forming more credit unions if any real interest develops in our locals.

The Credit Union League have been very appreciative of this offer. Their fieldman, Mr. Hardman, has an office in the Co-op Fire and Casualty office located on the top floor of our building and would certainly assist any interested local. The Credit Union

League are also going to participate in the Farm Union and Co-operative Development Association.

If you or your local are interested in getting more information about credit union's facilities or setting up an additional credit union in your district please contact central office or the Credit Union League in Calgary.

I think there are real possibilities in using our credit unions, especially for the small farmer the use of credit to help themselves. The importance of developing a credit rating and a wise use of credit cannot be overestimated. The first place to do this is in our own organization and in this field it is certainly the credit union.

## Mrs. Mildred Sinclair New President Marwayne F.W.U.A.

The Marwayne F.W.U.A. No. 716, held their annual meeting at the home Golline Kvill, on November 23rd with 26 members present. Isobel Parker and Dorothy Milne were co-hostesses. The meeting opened with the singing of "Join Our Union" and the vice-president, Mrs. Mildred Sinclair, in the chair, read the Credo of a Canadian.

A donation of \$10 was made to the CNIB.

Golline Kvill and Olive Midgley were appointed as delegates to the annual convention in Edmonton.

Arrangements were completed for the Christmas party for members of the Marwayne F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. and their families.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$404.49 on hand in the general fund while the Sunshine report showed a balance on hand of \$16.90.

During the year there were 33 active members and 10 inactive ones on the roll of the local. Of the membership there are 6 members who will receive a silver coffee spoon for perfect attendance at 12 meetings held during the year. These are: Mildred Sinclair, Margaret Miller, Olive Midgley, Golline Kvill, Ruby Peck and Gladys Hutchinson.

The following officers were elected: President, Mildred Sinclair; vice-president, Olive Midgley; 2nd vice-president, Golline Kvill; secretary-treasurer, Betty Hale; Sunshine convener, Lillian Tupper; press reporter, Dorothy Milne.

## Food for Thought

We recently received the following very thoughtful letter from Stewart Van Petten, secretary Albury Local #858.

Two years ago Stewart was the Nuffield Scholar from Western Canada and spent several months studying British Agriculture. This letter we feel is worth considerable thought. He says in part:

"We farmers must organize our production and our marketing. I'm sure that we could set production levels or quotas—work a few less hours a week and reap higher returns, but we must first sell the idea to our fellow farmers and then carefully and in detail, plan such a program. I feel that our federal government over the past year, in regards the hog surplus, have done everything they could, short of actually telling us, that we must systematically control production. Naturally for the government to try to sell such an idea would be unpopular particularly if organized big business had a chance to misconstrue the facts before the majority of farmers knew what it was all about. Thus farmers must, more than have a hand in our production and marketing problems.

I believe that a previous F.U.A. broadcast by Mr. Harper on efficient farming further bears this out. It was stated that a very small percentage of farmers are operating at peak efficiency and suggesting that if we did operate efficiently we would be operating more profitably.

Now, I say that doesn't make sense under the present system since even our slipshod methods are creating small surpluses and depressed prices. It must be realized that in a very short time we can and will produce a surplus of literally any farm products that shows a margin of profit over other farm products.

It therefore follows that if a quota and marketing system were devised so that we produced as individuals, for example, 75 hogs per year per farm, instead of 100, for the same cash value that we now get for 100 hogs, that there would be a greater incentive to produce the 75 hogs as efficiently as possible and the higher profit per hog would give more money to use in the investment side of efficient production.

Some will say immediately that it can't be done—farmers must produce according to work price! Maybe farmers must, but how about the manufacturers of our country; Are they marketing at competitive world prices? Certainly not. They must have tariff protection.

In England one literally finds the shoe on the other foot. Except that in

England one sees a very well balanced economy instead of as in Canada, industry ever leaving agriculture further and further behind.

You probably by now are saying no wonder the English farmer is paid well for his produce; he had an unlimited market at his door for more of anything and everything that he can produce; it's the old law of supply and demand. BUT just wait a minute. This isn't the whole story, because just 4 hours away is the continent of many people and countries, all trying to sell farm produce to England at very low prices, in fact almost at any price so long as they can get money for a highly necessary article in exchange. This cheap food so near by doesn't depress prices for the English farmer. Why? You now ask, so did we. In short, the war brought many things home, one in particular to the British people was the importance of food and the realization that they must produce every bit of food possible, on their own land at prices that will create the most incentive. Another crisis could occur. On the other hand, Canadians are very price conscious of food; yet think very little of installment buying of household luxuries or high-powered automobiles every year or two.

The British people are very justly proud of their beautiful country, enough so that they won't sell short their farmer-keepers of it.

I hope I haven't painted the picture of the English farmer too bright, lest some of you new at membership-renewal time wonder how you would sell membership to anyone so well looked after. Quite the contrary. They have enough benefits that they are well worth looking after, many that only careful thinking and planning could achieve and a 95% National Farmers' Union Membership can keep."

## Report On The F.U.A. Irrigation Committee

by H. G. Hughes

Once again the annual convention has come and gone, and it is hoped that all who attended went home with a sense of achievement after a week's deliberations. On behalf of the irrigation farmers of Alberta I wish to take this opportunity to thank the President and Board of the F.U.A. for their appointment of a special committee to deal with irrigation problems in the province. The farmers concerned in the various irrigation proj-

ects in the south feel that this committee can perform a valuable function in bringing their many and varied problems to the attention of the government and others concerned with project management.

This committee consists of Mrs. Mildred Green, Bow Island; Mr. Ralph Meldrum, Raymond; Mr. Ken Williams, Taber; Mr. George Thacker, Bow Island, and yours truly, H. G. Hughes, of Enchant. To date we feel that we have accomplished a great deal toward gaining some measure of recognition of the plight of the irrigation farmer. On the 19th of November Mr. Ed Nelson, Del McCorkle and I met with the Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, to discuss the problems facing the farmers in the Western Block of the Bow River Development.

Following this meeting, all members of our committee met in Taber to draw up a brief representing the problems of the various irrigation districts. This brief was presented to the government on Thursday of convention week. Deliberations at this time lasted for nearly three hours, and it was felt by all members of this committee that much had been accomplished. In the absence of Ralph Meldrum, Willard Paxman of Raymond acted as chairman of our committee. (Congratulations Willard on a job well done.) The government was represented by the Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Grindley, Supervisor of Water Resources; Hon. James Hartley, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Bob Putnam, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. S. S. Graham, Assistant Director of Extension, Department of Agriculture.

The amount of work done by this committee in the future will depend largely on what action will be taken by the government and others concerned in connection with the representation we have made to them, but in the meantime we will hope for the best and continue to work sincerely in the F.U.A. interests.

## District 14 F.U.A. Bonspiel

The seventh annual curling bonspiel of District 14, F.U.A. will be held February 29th to March 4th, 1960 at Lethbridge Curling Rink.

Locals are reminded to send representatives to a meeting which will be held early in January to make final plans for the the bonspiel. Get your entries in early and avoid disappointment.

## Yes, We do Need a New Look at Agriculture

by C. J. Bentley, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta

The following is an excerpt from an article which appeared in the Nov-Dec. issue of the Agricultural Institute Review. This article is a timely expression of the growing concern which is being felt by professional agriculturists for the increasingly desperate position which faces Western Canadian farmers.

"The lack of concern about or realization of the very real problems of farm people and the agricultural industry by the general public is rather understandable because our society is becoming continuously more "urbanized". Perhaps, because of increasing specialization, our professional workers in agriculture are not aware of the seriousness and ramifications of the cost-price squeeze and associated problems confronting farm people. If that be so, the figures in Table 1 from the United States, while not strictly applicable in Canada, should illustrate one phase of the agricultural dilemma.

The ills of agriculture, as reflected in the figures presented, are of the greatest national importance. North Americans are keenly aware of the close relationship between conditions in the automotive industry and the general economic climate; many know that about one-seventh of all employed people are directly or indirectly dependent on that industry for their employment. Agrologists have a responsibility to publicize the fact that, on a similar basis, over one-third of Canadians and Americans are dependent on agriculture for their employment and that, as a consequence, no other industry even approaches agriculture in national importance.

How can professional workers in agriculture stand quietly by and silently see the problems of agriculture tossed about political arenas without concern for the helpless pawns of the game — farm people? If we are a responsible professional group, we have an obligation to work together and to promote consideration of public and national problems in which considerations are important.

When the area involved is the industry which our profession serves, the onus for our profession to play a leading role in promoting adequate consideration of a national problem is greater than that of any other profession or group.

Surely our members, as a professional group, realize that some programs and policies being proposed, considered, or instituted for the avowed purpose of helping agriculture and farm people are mere palliatives that may, in the long run, do more harm than good. Have we not, therefore, a compelling obligation to promote a Royal Commission on Agriculture so that an impartial group, freed of the pressures under which government agencies must work, may study the most seriously troubled sector of the nation's economy?

Royal Commissions have been widely criticized for a number of reasons. One frequent criticism has been that government may disregard commission recommendations. The existence of an Energy Board, the Board of Broadcast Governors, and the Canada Council nicely counters that argument. The cost and slowness of Royal Commissions are also prominent objections to further studies by such groups. Those points are not very realistic as far as a Royal Commission on Agriculture goes. The problems of farm people and the farming industry are so complex that a commission might not take or be given sufficient time to do all of the study and research which should rightly be given to the project. As for the expenses of such a study: at worst they would not exceed a very small percentage of what current subsidy, storage, assistance, and credit policies for agriculture are now costing this nation. And there is a reason to believe that, in spite of the millions of dollars poured into them, some current and/or proposed policies will in the long run do agriculture and farm people more harm than good!

A leading Canadian economist and financier (who is not an agrologist!) listed in March 1959 what he considered to be the two most pressing national problems in Canada. The first was the alleviation of unemployment while keeping the lid on inflation; the second was improvement of the position and income of farm people while reducing the problem of agricultural surpluses.

As 1959 draws to a close it is obvious that good progress has been made on the first of the two problems mentioned. But the depressed conditions in agriculture continue; probably they are more serious than they were last March. As a responsible professional organization have we met our obligations in endeavouring to have scientific knowledge and principles applied to the problems of agriculture? I think not! And so I contend we need a new, impartial look at agriculture by a Royal Commission.

## Indifferent Driver Is Big Winter Peril

Ice under snow, clouded and frosted windshields, cold motors, snow-stuffed tire treads, reduced visibility and a dozen other winter menaces add to the hazards of driving at this time of year, warns the Canadian Highway Safety Council. Yet some drivers will refuse to consider these hazards and rush ahead, blind or indifferent to the dangers they enhance. They will pull out of an intersection into moving traffic with no thought to the fact that oncoming motorists may not be able to see them or to stop in time. They will make sudden turns without any idea of signalling and try to place the blame on the driver who crashed them only because he didn't know their intentions.

The Council puts great emphasis on the need for the conscientious, cautious and sensible motorist to watch for the apathetic driver. He will always be there, the Council says, and he will always prefer his ridiculous, menacing antics to any that are reasonable and safe. He prefers to take chances rather than stay on the safe side, to push and bully his way in traffic rather than give an inch to other traffic.

"Don't be angry," pleads CHSC, "with these fools. Ignore them and play it safe yourself." Anger, in itself, is a traffic danger; an excited, irate motorist will do things he knows he shouldn't do. Keep calm in traffic.

Other winter-driving ideas the Council offers include:

**COLD MOTOR** — When you've just started your cold engine, wait until it warms up a little before trying to enter or cross moving traffic. A cold motor could stall in the middle or move sluggishly.

**WIPERS** — Vision is an absolute necessity in driving. Keep wipers clear of accumulated ice and make sure they clean the glass all the way. And use them when necessary: don't wait until the windshield is clogged with moisture, snow or mud.

**REAR WINDOW** — Vision to the rear is just as necessary as to the front, so take time out to keep the rear windows clear. Many a fatal crash has resulted from a driver's ignorance of traffic approaching from the rear. Wipers and defrosters in the rear can be a great comfort and aid. If vision, side or rear, is momentarily obscured, take no chances. Wait until you are certain the way is clear.

# Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

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President — Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom,  
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright,  
Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.  
Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,  
Red Deer.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

## F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,  
R.R. 4, Red Deer.

1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville.

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WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

**TRACTION** — Any car can get stuck on ice or in snow. Carry something that will help get your car free when that happens: a pair of rough-surfaced roofing shingles, lengths of chicken-coop wire, sheets of corrugated cardboard. Often the wheels need only a minor assist to get them moving again.

**SKID** — Skids will creep up on the best drivers, but if you have any indication that a skid might happen, slow down. If one starts, turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid. Don't brake: don't accelerate. Skidding is more likely when the temperature is in the vicinity of freezing than when it is colder.

**STOPPING** — Pumping the brake pedal is the only sure, safe way to stop on ice or other slippery surface. It avoids locking the wheels and putting the car completely out of control.

**SPACE** — In winter, cars need more space between each other and much slower driving. Not only will the vehicle ahead provide a threatening barrier if it stops suddenly but there might be cars stalled on the road, emerging from hidden driveways or intersections or down in a "ripple" in the road, or pedestrians camouflaged by falling snow or deep drifts. Always leave plenty of room to stop.

**STUCK** — If your car is stuck in

snow, clear the front wheels first. A vehicle will overcome rear-wheel resistance more readily than front-wheel blockage.

**HIDDEN ICE** — Even if you have driven over a section of road recently, ice might have formed there in the meantime, particularly in sheltered areas, so be careful. During the winter and in thaws, ice forms in unexpected places and can create a great hazard, frequently where it is least expected, possibly hidden by a light fall of snow. Watch for these skid spots under viaducts, on bridges, around curves, in the lee of buildings.

**POISON** — In heavy, rush-hour traffic when vehicles are moving at a snail's pace, close together, or in a closed garage, the danger of carbon monoxide fumes is greatest. Never start your car in the garage with the doors shut, or drive with the windows closed. Keep at least one window open an inch or two, and, in heavy traffic, switch the heater off or to "inside air". Carbon monoxide gas is odorless and colorless so never depend on your senses to let you know when you are in danger. As in all driving, never take a chance. Be sure!

~~~~~  
Make the earnings yours—use your  
CO-OP.  
~~~~~

## Beavers Blamed For Cattle Deaths

Rube Goldberg at Wainwright had nothing on this lineup of events.

It's not very often that beavers get the blame for cattle dying, but that's just what happened on the farm of Charlie Ford recently. Not that the beavers attacked the cattle—it was not quite simple as that. Actually it was a chain of events that would have been appreciated by Rube Goldberg. It happened something like this: Beavers chew down trees—Trees fell with loud crashes—Fences keep in cattle—Crashing-trees knock down fences—Knocked down fences let cattle out—Vehicles hit cattle—and there you are. Result three cattle dead, vehicle damaged, everybody unhappy.

Another two instances of vehicles hitting stock have been reported recently, with one head of livestock injured in both cases. All the injured cattle had to be slaughtered.

Those members having F.U.A. Comprehensive Liability Insurance would receive up to \$200 per animal and be protected against any liability assessed against them in cases such as this.

—Wainwright Star Chronicle  
November 4th, 1959



**JOIN YOUR  
NEIGHBORS  
IN THE  
POOL**

***CAR INSURANCE  
AT COST***

**See List of Agents on page 26**

**F.U.A. POOL**

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## F.W.U.A. Farm Accident Report

by Safety Convener — Mrs. F. A. Sissons

### EXTENT OF INJURY

Kind of Accident	No. of Reports	Fatal	Perm.	Severe	Slight	No. Rec.	Work Time Lost (days)	Time In Hospital (days)
Tractor & Machinery	24	3	4	6	10	1	558	504
Falls	10			8	2	1	586	119
Animals	7		2	3	1		141	30
Children playing	8			4	8		49	9
Miscellaneous	10	2			2	3	73	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1407</b>	<b>704</b>

28 persons lost time from work. 1,407 days average. 50 days per person.

22 persons hospitalized. Gov't Cost \$9,204. Average Cost \$418.00 per person.

40 persons paid medical expenses \$2,771. Average \$69.00 per person.

### 18 CHILD ACCIDENTS

	Fatal	Severe	Slight
Machinery	2	4	2
Playing			8
Animals		1	1

## Farm Accident Report

The Farm Women's Union of Alberta, under President Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite of Red Deer, undertook in 1959 to begin a farm accident reporting project. Safety Convener, Mrs. F. A. Sissons of Clive, Alberta, had the job of co-ordinating the work and reporting on it to the convention in December.

Beginning in April and concluding in November, this initial report covers about seven months and provides some very interesting data. The information was gathered by the F.W.U.A. locals on special farm accident reporting forms provided by The Alberta Safety Council. As these reports were received by Mrs. Sissons they were transposed to a summary sheet which sorts the isolated facts into understandable data.

This effort, which brought in reports of 59 accidents, by no means accounts for all farm accidents but it gives a hint of the magnitude of the problem and it provides real safety education for those who gather the reports, according to Mrs. Sissons.

Of the 59 accidents tabulated 28 persons lost time from work or normal activity, to a total of 1,407 days or an average of 50 days each. 22 persons were hospitalized at a cost of \$9,204 in government hospitalization. This averages \$418.00 per person. 40 of the victims required medical care at a cost of \$2,771 or an average of \$69.00 per person.

There were 18 children listed of which 8 were injured by machinery, 2 of them fatal and 4 severe. Recreation accounted for 8 child injuries, all slight, and 2 were hurt by animals, one seriously.

The accidents which cost 1,407 days of lost time were listed as: Machinery, 558 days. Falls, 586 days. Animals, 141 days. Children playing, 49 days and miscellaneous, 73 days. Of the 704 days hospitalization, 504 were due to machinery accidents. Machinery also accounted for 3 of the deaths.

Bill Perkins, Farm Safety Director of the Alberta Safety Council, says that the picture of farm accidents which emerges from this report has some startling implications for the farmer and he hopes that the work can be continued on a more intensified basis in 1960.

One out of three fires starts from defects in heating and cooking systems, according to farm safety specialists.

# NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM

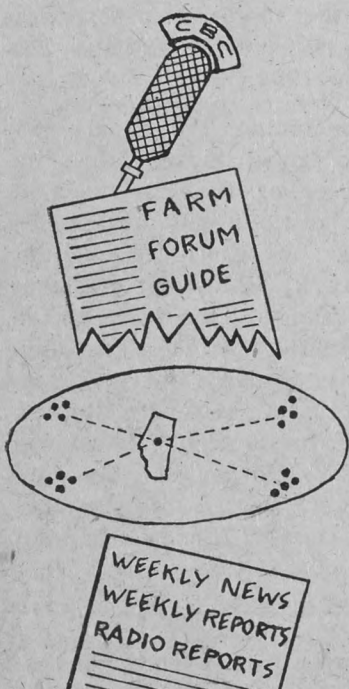
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GROUP DISCUSSION

★ REPORTING



January 4 — The Problem of Adjustment—Number of Farms: Who should leave? Who should stay? Who should decide? What programs are necessary?

January 11 — Price Supports — Are they hindering or helping adjustment?

January 18 — Credit—The farmer's dilemma, how to ease it.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF WETASKIWIN CO-OP



Mrs. Mabel Glaser, one of the participants of the first Banff Short Course on Leadership Techniques is now practising her skills as secretary of the Wetaskiwin Co-operative Association. Morris Jevne, the chairman, right, and Dave Garland, manager (left) giving thought to their reports. In the centre a member is reporting for his discussion circle which had just finished a study of the financial report. The sales for the past year were \$595,000.00 with a net saving of \$12,873.00, an increase of \$5,200.00 from last year. The 24 discussion circles were organized by Jim Thygesen, a director of the Co-op who attended the Banff Course last October. The discussion questions were prepared and the summarizing was done by Floyd F. Griesbach, director of the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association.

## Co-op Wholesale Sales Show Continued Increase

Sales of \$6,950,000 for the year 1959, was reported to a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association Limited, by the general manager, E. T. Mowbrey, in Edmonton. He pointed out that this year's operation provided a sales increase of \$750,000 over last year, and a net earning, before taxes, of \$152,707. Furthermore, this year's operation would provide an allocation of \$101,716 to member consumer co-operative stores, based on their patronage with this wholesale.

Among other matters that received the matters that received the attention of the board of directors of the A.C.W.A. was the pending merger of this organization with Federated Co-operatives Limited of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the building of a new warehouse premises just outside the city limits, to the north-west of the city, modernization and expansion assistance to consumer co-operatives, new merchandise programs, and arrangements for the coming annual meeting of the A.C.W.A., to be held at the Jubilee Auditorium, January 26-27, 1960.

With respect to the amalgamation proceedings between the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, and

Federated Co-operatives Limited, J. R. Love, president of the board, brought the board up to date on the negotiations. He stated that the board of Federated Co-operatives would recommend to the delegates of their organization, at their annual meeting in Saskatoon, January 19, 20 and 21, that amalgamation with the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale is desirable, and should take effect. Mr. Love also mentioned that he had received a letter from FCL inviting the A.C.W.A. executive officers to attend FCL's annual meeting at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon.

Following the president's report on the merger arrangements, it was regularly moved that the executive of the board of Federated Co-operatives Limited be invited to attend A.C.W.A.'s annual meeting at the Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton.

During the discussion of the relocation of the Edmonton premises of the A.C.W.A.'s main office and Edmonton warehouse branch, Mr. Mowbrey, the general manager, informed the board that an option had been taken on 40 acres of land on trackage, just outside of the north-west city limits, which would provide ample room for consolidating all A.C.W.A. operations on one site, and at the same time provide sufficient space for further expansion of this wholesale's facilities as circumstances warrant them.

When reviewing the arrangements being made for the coming annual meeting at the Jubilee Auditorium, it was

outlined to the board that adequate plans were being made for the 150 delegate two-day conference, which would include a banquet on the first evening at which H. L. Fowler, president, Federated Co-operatives of Saskatoon would be the guest speaker. Included in the program would be a musical interlude as well as the possibility of previewing a new film that is now being produced by Crawley Films Limited to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the world's first co-operative petroleum refinery constructed in Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1932.

Before concluding the report, the board was informed that the three retiring members of the nine member board whose positions come up for election this year are Keith Rosenberger, Balzac, District 2; J. Russell, president, Edmonton, District 5; and Stan Barton, Barrhead, District 8. The remaining board members are Nick Christ, Picture Butte, District 1; M. H. Neilson, Halkirk, District 3; Dave Garland, Wetaskiwin, District 4; Mike Novakowski, Mundare, District 6; P. H. Goettel, vice president, Waskatenau, District 7, and G. R. Johnson, LaGlace, District 9.

Most left-over garden chemicals can be used next year if they are in a dry place in air-tight containers. Label carefully, and store them away from children and animals.

~~~~~  
Buy from YOURSELVES: BUY CO-OP  
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## Alberta Farm Aid Passed by Ottawa

(Edmonton Journal)

The federal government has accepted Alberta's farm relief proposal, Agriculture Minister L. C. Halmrast said recently.

He said he received a telephone call from federal Agriculture Minister Harkness saying Ottawa is prepared to share the cost of relief payments to farmers on the basis proposed by the province.

Under the scheme, Alberta farmers who have harvested 50 per cent or less of their crops would be entitled to payments up to \$3.00 per acre to a maximum of \$600 per farmer. Alberta is the third province to take advantage of the cost-sharing relief plan, proposed originally by Ottawa, Saskatchewan and Manitoba adopted the federal scheme earlier and submitted formulas for payment.

Mr. Halmrast said his department will have application forms printed as soon as possible and distributed to the municipal offices.

Under the plan, a farmer who qualifies will receive \$3 per acre if he has harvested five bushels or less per seeded acre, and \$2 if his harvest is between 10 and five bushels. To be eligible, a farmer's overall harvest must be less than 50 per cent.

Mr. Halmrast said municipalities will have to be responsible for inspecting crop loss claims. Under Alberta's original proposal, municipal secretaries would turn claims over to Prairie Farm Assistance Act inspectors for checking.

However, Mr. Harkness said there are not enough PFAA inspectors to handle the job. Municipalities will have to hire inspectors, and Ottawa will pay part of the cost of inspections, said Mr. Halmrast.

## SORGHUM ALMUM SHOULD BE TESTED

Sorghum Alum grown last summer may be dangerous to feed livestock, warns O. G. Bratvold, Supervisor of the Crop Improvement Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Some cattle losses have already been reported. The grass should not be fed to livestock without first having it tested to determine whether or not it is safe.

The cause of the trouble is the high concentration of nitrate found in many samples of sorghum alum, explains Mr. Bratvold. He refers to Dr. A. Case of the University of Missouri who said,

"Any amount of nitrate (expressed as  $\text{KN03}$ ) over 0.5 per cent in the total ration is a potential cause of trouble. Nitrate at a 0.75 per cent level will decrease milk production and at a 1.5 per cent level death is likely to occur." An average of eight samples tested at the University of Alberta shows a concentration of nitrates was 3.86 per cent. The prussic acid content of sorghum alum is also a potential danger. However, in most samples tested so far, prussic acid has not been found at a toxic level.

Farmers may have their sorghum alum tested for prussic acid and nitrate

content by submitting a small sample along with a \$1.00 fee to the Soils and Feed Testing Laboratory, University of Alberta.

**Biblical Riddles:** Why was the giant Goliath very much astonished when David hit him in the head with a stone? Answer: Such a thing had never entered his head.

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SURER!**

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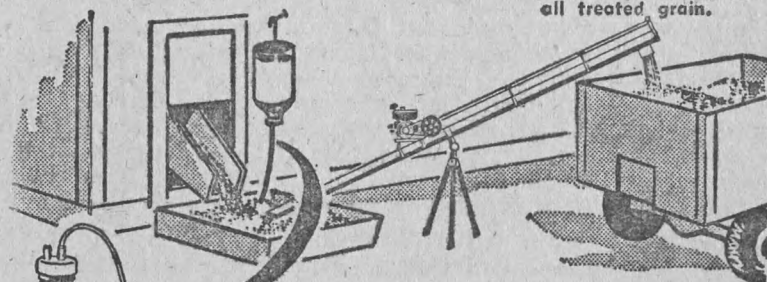
Just  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce of CO-OP PANOGEN treats a whole bushel of wheat, barley, or oat seed! This amazing coverage is due to "Vapor Action"—CO-OP PANOGEN gives off vapors which effectively treat every kernel, coating it with an invisible protective film.



Dots show millions of Panogen particles clinging to each treated seed.



Vapors from treated seeds spread, giving uniform protection to all treated grain.



**FREE!**

**"PANDRI-METER"—** Liquid dispensing device attaches to the CO-OP PANOGEN bottle. Works with your grain auger for fast, NO-DUST seed treatment.

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**AT YOUR CO-OP STORE OR  
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"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

**C-J D C — DAWSON CREEK**

Dial 1350 — 7:05 a.m.

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**C H E C — LETHBRIDGE**

Dial 1090

**C H F A — EDMONTON**

En Francois

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl.

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

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**December 16** — "We think that farmers need to elect farm representatives in all political parties. One of the great problems which we face today is that we have so few actual farmers in our legislatures and in our House of Commons. Whenever a serious farm problem comes up and we need some help or advice from our Government we find that most of the M.L.A's or M.P's have no practical experience in such matters and many of them just don't know what we are talking about. They are not to blame for this, any more than the farmer is to blame if he does not understand the problems of the fisherman or the manufacturer. But this is a real problem for your farm representatives. They have to do a lot of explaining, before they can get these people to understand our problems."

**December 23** — "four out of five children who live on the farm today, will leave the farm when they grow up. This means two things. First, they need to be educated to make their living by some other means than farming. Second, it means that they will be competing for jobs with city-educated children. They must therefore have as good an education as city children. This is where it is tough for the country child. Their schools are not as good as the schools in the cities and large towns. They are smaller, not as well equipped, and the teachers often are teaching several grades instead of one. Then too, many country children ride the school van up to one and one-and-a-half hours before and after school and the older ones often help with the chores at home. They have a much longer day and less time for study."

**December 24** — "Nearly one-half of our farm accidents are caused by farm machinery—mostly by the tractor. On the average the victim of each farm accident spends 12 days in the hospital, and is laid off work for 50 days. On the average the cost of each accident, in hospital, and medical bills alone is about \$500.00. Now let's total that up. A farmer does not get very high wages these days. Nor does his wife. But if we value their work at \$5.00 per day, 50 days in hospital is \$250.00. Add this to the \$500 medical bill and we get an average cost, in money alone, of \$750.00 per farm accident in addition to the suffering, the worry, and the extra work that other members of the family must do."

**"Your Commentator is Bill Harper"**

## REPORT OF BOARD ACTIVITIES

Your Board of Directors takes pleasure in presenting a brief of activities for the past year. At the time of writing this report, the crop prospects are not good. About 59% of the crop is still in the fields, and the hopes of getting it harvested this year are not good. This is a very serious matter, not only to our farm people, but to the economy of the country generally, and some action must be taken to relieve the situation. The western provincial agriculture ministers, and the agricultural committee of the federal cabinet met with a farm delegation in Winnipeg in October, and assistance has been assured.

### Organization

We are pleased to report that we had our largest membership in 1958-59. Mr. Del McCorkle, our executive assistant, is in charge of the membership drive again this year and we are assured of the support of our members. With active co-operation from all of us, we hope to again increase our membership. The stronger our organization is, the more successful we will be in implementing our policies.

We wish to express our appreciation to the United Grain Growers, Alberta Wheat Pool, and other co-ops for their assistance in our membership drive.

### Education Program

One of the great steps forward that has been made this year is that Alberta's leading farm organizations have joined in the formation of a Co-operative Educational Organization. Some of the participating organizations are the F.U.A., Alberta Wheat Pool; United Grain Growers; U.F.A. Co-operative; Alberta Livestock Co-operatives; Co-op Fire and Casualty Co., Alberta Co-op Wholesale, Central Alberta Dairy Pool, and Alberta Poultry Producers. Mr. Floyd Griesbach has been appointed director of this program. Its purpose shall be to conduct an educational and training program for the development of rural citizenship and leadership, and to promote understanding and support for the Farm Union co-operative movement.

### Mass Delegation

It was decided by the delegates at our last annual convention that we take part in the mass delegation to Ottawa concerning deficiency payments on grain.

Plans for campaign to raise money for the delegation were drawn up by your board of directors at their winter meeting. Petitions were circulated

through the province by our locals and donations were collected.

There were 156 delegates and 22 members of our board on the delegation. The Alberta Wheat Pool and United Grain Growers gave us assistance in publicity, circulation petitioning petitions and in supply and in supplying staff for the trip to Ottawa and also financial support.

### Policy

Our objective is "Parity for Agriculture", getting our fair share of the national income. In order to achieve this, we believe it is necessary to implement the policies as laid down at our annual conventions. To further this work, policy committees of the board were set up. These committees gather information on resolutions coming before the convention and are prepared to give information on matters being discussed.

### Insurance

Our F.U.A. car insurance pool was set up in January. A report will be given on this later in the convention. An F.U.A. comprehensive liability Insurance plan was set up this year. The purpose of this insurance is to protect a farmer with respect to liability imposed upon him for damages to persons or property caused by accident.

### Accomplishments

1. Price Stabilization Bill.
2. Farm Credit Corporation.
3. Crop Insurance Act.
4. F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool set up.
5. Alberta Farmers' Guide printed.
6. F.U.A. Comprehensive Liability Insurance Plan set up.
7. Allocation of box cars.
8. Introduction of Estates Tax Act. The F.W.U.A. in co-operation with other women's groups have been influential in having the Succession Duties Act replaced with the Estates Tax Act.

We must not forget the full co-operation we received from the Interprovincial Farm Union Council and Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as well as other farm organizations in making these accomplishments possible.

### Board Meetings

During the past year the F.U.A. Executive had held 7 meetings, the F.U.A. Board 4 meetings, the F.W.U.A. Executive met 4 times, the F.W.U.A. Board twice, the Junior Executive twice and the Junior Board four times.

### Delegations

February 16—General Presentation to the Federal Cabinet.

February 27—Policy Research brief to the Federal Cabinet.

March 10—Deficiency payments brief to Federal Cabinet. (Mass delegation)

April 25—Humane slaughter brief to Standing Committee on Agriculture.

May 6—Presentation to Senate Committee on Land Use.

May 15—Presentation of Farm Credit brief to Government of Canada.

June 5—Brief to Standing Committee on Industrial Relations, re Unemployment Insurance on farm labour.

August 25—Grain Tariffs brief to Board of Grain Commissioners.

September 3—Presentation to Federal Minister of Finance re "tight money" Policy.

October 27—Brief to Board of Transport Commissioners re freight rates on rapeseed.

The following are the presentations which were made to the Provincial Government:

January 5—General Presentation to Provincial Cabinet.

January 19—F.W.U.A. Presentation to Provincial Cabinet.

September 16—Presentation on Electric Power.

September 28—Presentation to the Royal Commission re the Northern Railway.

### Surface Rights

Since taking over the Surface Rights Association, our committee in charge of this has done a very good job in giving advice and assistance to farmers who have had problems on surface rights matters. During the past year your representatives on the Alberta Federation of Agriculture have been Ed Nelson, Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite and Dean C. Lien. On the Interprovincial Farm Union Council we have Mr. Nelson, Clare Anderson and Mrs. Braithwaite. Mr. Nelson is on the board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture also.

Our Junior section has made strides forward this year by launching of their Junior Camp project at Gold Eye Lake. The Junior president will report on this at the convention. We are pleased to have the past Junior president, Dean Lien, now as F.U.A. director in District 14.

It was an honour to have our president chosen as one of the Canadian citizens to attend the NATO conference in London last June. We are certain that he did a good job representing agriculture.

In conclusion it has been an honour and a privilege to represent you and your board and to be associated with such an efficient and loyal staff at our head office. We feel deeply grateful to those who contributed financially, and through unselfish hard work to the welfare of our organization.

## Interested in Their Community



Hans Hanston (left) manager of St. Paul Co-operative, was chairman of the Community Leadership Workshop at St. Paul, December 2 and 3, 1959. Over 70 persons representing 27 organizations were present for the evening session when Walter Kaasa, Director of the Cultural Activities Branch outlined the potential of a recreational program for a community. At the right of the above pictures is Herb Steinhauer, F.U.A. Alternate director, District 4. The group was discussing "problems of Community Organization". In the centre some of the participants getting the fine points on "Parliamentary Procedures" by Pat Ryan, Director of Public Relations, Alberta Co-operative Association. Sessions on "Chairmanship" and "Discussion Methods" were conducted by Floyd Griesbach, Director, Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Assoc.

## East Meets The West



Bill Hlushko (left) Public Relations Assistant, A.C.W.A., meets Bruce McCutcheon who headed an Ontario delegation representing the Ontario Co-operative Union, United Co-operatives of Ontario, and the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, studying Co-operative Laws in Western Canada. The group spent 2 days in Edmonton with the Co-operative Activities Branch and Farm Officials.

## LAND AND PEOPLE

by F. Von Pilis

Canadian farmers are facing a grave decision on which may depend the future of the whole co-operative movement and which will influence their own. They have to decide whether to stick to the old principles of co-operation or to discard them.

The questions are:—

(a) Do farmers want membership in co-operatives open to all as it is now, or do they want co-ops to select their members?

(b) Do farmers want to maintain the

principle of equal rights for all members, or do they want to set up different classes of members by giving preferential treatment to some, but not to others?

These two questions briefly summarize the thinking that's behind the talk about "redefining" and "revising" basic co-operative principles. It flows from the wish to do the same things feed manufacturers and processors are doing when they contract with selected producers.

We have co-operatives now that are granting special privileges to some of their members but not to others, such as the financing of feeding programs of turkey, poultry and swine growers. To qualify for such a plan, a farmer must have a minimum number of birds or hogs. If he hasn't, he is out. Schemes of this kind are in operation in British Columbia, the Prairies, Ontario and the Maritimes. The usual reason given for instituting them is that unless co-operatives give preferential treatment to their larger producers, they would leave the co-ops and deal elsewhere.

Farmers will want to consider this development very carefully and gauge the effects it will have on them as consumers and as producers.

As members of consumer co-operatives which supply feed or other bulk materials to which the practice could easily be extended such as fertilizer or petroleum products, they will find that some members are reaping benefits not available to the rank and file. They will also find that the co-operatives are tying up capital in ventures benefitting a few, that could be used for expansion programs that would serve all.

As producers they would be affected by increased marketings of a few large operators who would cut into the markets of many small producers. Quite obviously the co-operatives involved would try to protect their stake in the contracts by seeing to it that those producers who have loans sell their finished products in the best possible market.

Promoters of these schemes argue that "there will be a known market which is limited and large producers will get first consideration", and any excess production will have to go elsewhere.

They say that co-ops "must be business organizations, and then go as far as they can in democracy".

### A Great Disparity

If these attitudes are checked against the guiding principles of the co-operative movement that have served it well in the past, a great disparity will be found.

The first of these principles, developed by the Rochdale Pioneers is that co-operatives are open to all who would "co-operate in good faith."

The 18th Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, meeting at Helsinki in September 1950, said that co-operatives must be open to everybody who desires and is able to employ their services, that the organization of co-operatives must be democratic at all levels, that all members of co-operatives must have the same rights and that they must be able to form and express their opinions freely.

### Mutual Action

Co-operation is "self-help by mutual

action". The emphasis is on the word "mutual".

By mutuality is meant the working together of self-respecting persons for the good of all persons, says Emery S. Bogardus in his book "Principles of Co-operation", available for 50 cents at the Co-operative Union of Canada, 202 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Why do people work together?

Mutuality motivation is difficult for some persons to understand, Bogardus says. "It is baffling because of its subjective elements. It is a personal force socially stimulated, which moved persons not only to work together but to work in such ways that all persons may engage in creative activities together for the good of all".

Mutuality is an outgrowth of the desire to help others. As a motivating force it is expressed not in the attitude of "getting ahead of others" which so many people have learned from prevailing materialistic philosophies, but in the attitude of "getting ahead with others".

Co-operation is a human cause to which a person gives rather than one from which he gets, says Bogardus. In the long run, of course, that person receives the greatest returns humanly possible—deep social and spiritual satisfaction. The mutuality spirit subordinates the getting philosophy to the giving philosophy. "He that loses his life for my sake shall find it".

Co-operation sees the other side of a problem as well as one's own side, it respects all honest views, it seeks by every peaceful means a common understanding and a commonly helpful adjustment. It removes socially-generated fears by substituting good will. It puts human values above monetary values, and avoids "the crushing materialism of 'practical man' who is indifferent to ideals", and the giddy visions of the idealist who will not keep his feet upon the ground of everyday experiences. It is a fundamental outcropping of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God".

The essence of mutuality is peaceful, considerate interaction and peace making activities, says Bogardus. Yet, co-operators do not believe in peace at any price. They believe in a peace that guarantees free men and free societies. "They do not sell their souls for a peace that harbors wolves in sheep's clothing".

Put yourselves in business—build  
CO-OPS.

## Price Inquiry Highlights

(from Edmonton Journal)

Highlights of the report of the royal commission on price spreads of food products:

Costs of sales promotion devices are a factor in rising food costs.

\* \* \*

Retail chains "are not low cost price firms" and chain supermarkets have tended to compete in services and promotion gimmicks instead of in price reductions.

\* \* \*

If large-firm efficiencies don't result in lower prices, there is "no good reason to encourage further increases in the size of firms already large."

\* \* \*

The retail food price index rose 20 per cent in the 10 years 1949-1958.

The cost of marketing food from farmer to consumer rose 84 per cent in the same period.

\* \* \*

A combines inquiry might well lead to the conclusion that there should be a limit on promotional expenditures by individual firms, or that some promotional devices should be eliminated.

\* \* \*

Where high prices are associated with high profit levels, consideration might be given to higher tax rates on profits exceeding a defined "fair and reasonable return on investment."

\* \* \*

The 1958 level of farm prices was the same as in 1949.

\* \* \*

Wages in food industries have been below wages in comparable industries, except in meat-packing.

\* \* \*

Profits after taxes of the five leading chain stores in the nine years 1949-57 averaged 17.1 per cent of invested capital.

\* \* \*

Profits after taxes of the three largest breakfast food firms in the same period averaged 29.9 per cent of invested capital.

\* \* \*

Increasing farm productivity forced down returns to farmers.

The monthly farm wage, with board, in Alberta on August 14th averaged \$144 a month. This was \$12 more than the average a year earlier (1958) and \$17 more than the August, 1957 figure.

## FARMERS' SHARE IN PRICES LESS

The widening gap between the price paid to the farmer for most food products and the price paid by the consumer resulted from more marketing services and higher prices for those services in the 1949-57 period, the price spreads commission said today.

The royal commission, reporting to the government on a two-year's study of food price spreads, said the gap widened from 1949 to 1952, narrowed for the next two to four years and stretched out again in a pronounced manner in 1957.

For 20 basic food commodities, it lists the following percentages as the farm share of the retail price:

	1949	1957
Beef	68.5	53.9
Pork	65.9	59.7
Fluid Milk	57.5	53.5
Evaporated Whole Milk	41.8	41.1
Process Cheese	39.5	34.4
Butter	76.3	77.1
Chicken broilers (1953-1957)	62.7	57.5
A Large eggs	81.5	70.0
Wheat-flour	49.0	34.2
Wheat-bread	23.0	12.5
Potatoes	47.2	41.6
Canned tomatoes	20.0	18.3
Canned peas	19.3	20.3
Frozen peas (1952-1957)	13.1	19.6
Canned corn	19.8	19.8
Fresh apples	32.6	35.4
Canned strawberries	32.8	32.9
Frozen strawberries (1952-1957)	22.9	32.2
Canned peaches	21.3	20.9
Sugar beets	45.7	44.8

## C. Townsend Again Head Of Pathfinder Local

The Pathfinder FUA held their annual meeting on December 15th in the Pathfinder Community Centre. During the meeting the members heard a report from their sub-district director, Steve Melnyk, on the annual FUA convention, held in Edmonton at the beginning of December.

The election of officers took place at this meeting and the following were elected.

President, Clifford Townsend (3rd year); vice-president, Nick Gorash; secretary-treasurer, Eddie Yacey. The following directors were named: Mike Kitt, Mike Zaparaniuk, Nick Stelmaschuk, John Pidruchny and Peter Trachuk.

Serve yourselves the CO-OP Way.

## F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents

EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office  
 ABEE — Co-op Store  
 ACADIA VALLEY — Wm. Jepps—A. W. P. Agent  
 ACME — James Ellis—A.W.P. Agent.  
 AIRDRIE — Howard Stapley—A.W.P. Agent  
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff  
 ALIX — Bert McAlister—A.W.P. Agent  
 ALLIANCE — Jack Bateman.  
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 ARROWWOOD — Henry Walsh—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ATHABASCA — James Todd—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BARONS — Alfred Sloan—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store  
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BASSANO — Stanley Craig—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BAWLF — S. M. Grasdall—A. W. P. Agent  
 BEISEKER — Leo Martz—A.W.P. Agent  
 BENTLEY — John Somshor—A.W.P. Agent  
 BIB VALLEY — John Darch—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BINDLOSS — A. G. Bendall—Maple Leaf Oil.  
 BLUFFTON — Charlie Plank  
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk  
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent  
 BRANT — Bernard Sellers—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BRETON — Hans Hanson  
 BROOKS — Victor Rose  
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent  
 BURDETT — John Kreeft  
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 BYEMOOR — George Jameson—Maple Leaf Oil  
 CALAHOO — J. J. McDonald—A. W. P. Agent  
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka  
 CARBON — Edmond Foster—A.W.P. Agent.  
 CARDSTON — Paul Worth—A.W.P. Agent.  
 CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent  
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas Silk  
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier  
 CAYLEY — W. H. Demison—A.W.P. Agent  
 CESSFORD — George Kitchen—A.W.P. Agent.  
 CALMAR — Pat Manca—Co-op  
 CAMROSE — Gordon Mason—Maple Leaf Oil  
 CHAMPION — Thomas Knight—A.W.P. Agent.  
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent  
 CHINOOK — N. Schmitz—A.W.P. Agent  
 CHIPMAN — Mike Elanik—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent  
 COALDALE — F. J. Oliver—A.W.P. Agent.  
 COLINTON — Wm. Sauve—A.W.P. Agent.  
 CONSORT — Clare Redel  
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wäger  
 CROSSFIELD — Clarence Crockett—A.W.P. Agent  
 CZAR — Ralph Brausen—A.W.P. Agent  
 DAPP — Tom Foster  
 DAYS LAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent  
 DELBURNE — Mervin Paulson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 DELIA — Faye McBride—A.W.P. Agent  
 DERWENT — John Karpchuk.  
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones  
 DISBURY — Ace Esler  
 DIDS BURY EAST — Neapolis Co-op  
 DONALDA — Chas. Griffin—A.W.P. Agent.  
 DOWLING — Gerald McCarthy—A.W.P. Agent.  
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent  
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store  
 EDBERG — Don Scott—A.W.P. Agent.  
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey—A.W.P. Agent  
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.  
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store  
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street  
 EDSON — Adolph Bergeron  
 EGREMONT — John Manzulenko—A.W.P. Agent  
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent  
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin  
 ELNORA — P. L. Newman—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.  
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.  
 ETZIKOM — Anton Heck—A.W.P. Agent.  
 FALUN — Bob Ewart.  
 FERINTOSH — H. Hausauer—A.W.P. agent  
 FLEET — Luther Gilbert—A.W.P. Agent

FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.  
 FORESTBURG — Chris Willing—A.W.P. Agent  
 FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent  
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.  
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent  
 GALAHAD — I. Carlson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 GIBBONS — Earl Toane—A.W.P. Agent.  
 GLEICHEN — W. Blaney—A.W.P. Agent  
 GRANUM — L. A. Munro—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HANNA — Malcolm Colbert—A. W. P. Agent  
 HAYTER — Robert Sheets—A.W.P. Agent  
 HARDISTY — Harry Moody  
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HAYNES — Sidney Morrison—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HEATH — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HEINSBURG — E. A. Lowe—U.G.G. Agent  
 HEISLER — Francis Fankhanel—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HEMARUKA — Irvine Miller—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HESKETH — Roy McDermid—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HIGH RIVER — Chas. Hicklin—A.W.P. Agent  
 HIGH RIVER EAST — Robert Slack  
 HILDA — Fred Ziegler—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.  
 HUSSAR — Ted Ecklund—A.W.P. Agent.  
 IDDESLEIGH — H. A. McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent  
 INLAND — H. A. Williams—A.W.P. Agent.  
 INNISFAIL — George Eliuk—Maple Leaf Oil  
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.  
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent  
 JOSEPHBURG — L. Thomas—A.W.P. Agent  
 KIRRIEMUIR — R. L. Tonack—A. W. P. Agent  
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.  
 LAC LA BICHE — Knut Olson—A.W.P. Agent  
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.  
 LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham  
 LAMONT — Gene Pasieka—Co-op Store.  
 LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent  
 LAVOY — Harry Harsulla—A.W.P. Agent  
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.  
 LEGAL — Emile J. Parent—A. W. P. Agent  
 LEGOFF — Ronald Reid—A.W.P. Agent.  
 LESLIEVILLE — Alfred DeMan—A.W.P. Agent.  
 LLOYDMINSTER — Graeme Riome  
 LOMOND — John Gray—A.W.P. Agent  
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.  
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.  
 MALLAIG — Sylvio Jodoin.  
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent  
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.  
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.  
 MEETING CREEK — H. M. Korstad—A. W. P. Agent  
 METISKOW — Ross Jaques—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MILO — Geo. Thurlow—A.W.P. Agent  
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store  
 MORRIN — Herman Bratke—A.W.P. Agent  
 MUNDARE — Mundare Co-op  
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.  
 MYRNAM — J. N. Sosnowski  
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil  
 NEW BRIGDEN — Nelson Holmes—A.W.P. Agent.  
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.  
 NOBLEFORD — Hugh Thomson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OBERLIN — Bob Linklater—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OKOTOKS — Allan Murray—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OYEN — Lloyd Pillman—A.W.P. Agent.  
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent  
 PIBROCH — Walter Regehr—A.W.P. Agent.  
 PICARDVILLE — Ulric Landry—A.W.P. Agent.  
 PINCHER CREEK — Vernon L. Gairns, Credit Union  
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.  
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.  
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.  
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.  
 RAYMOND — Robert Graham  
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op  
 REDLAND — Lloyd Tumoth—A.W.P. Agent  
 RED WILLOW — Peter Cornelissen—A.W.P. Agent  
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent  
 ROCHFORD BRIDGE — William Ray.

ROCKYFORD — J. S. Macbeth—A.W.P. Agent  
 ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE — Clara Thompson  
 ROSALIND — Alex Rau—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.  
 RUMSEY — Thomas Pierce—A.W.P. Agent.  
 RYLEY — Jack Davison—A.W.P. Agent.  
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson  
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.  
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.  
 SILVER HEIGHTS — Chas. Stoltz  
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.  
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba  
 STAVELY — Geo. Harris—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 STETTLER — J. J. Tipman.  
 STANDARD — M. Devost—A.W.P. Agent.  
 STETTLER — Tim Adams—A.W.P. Agent.  
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.  
 STRATHMORE — Francis Flynn— U. F. A. Co-op  
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent  
 STROME — Dennis Wisner—A.W.P. Agent.  
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.  
 TEES — Swen Odland—A.W.P. Agent  
 THORHILD — Thorhild Co-op  
 THORSBY — L. G. Montpetit—A.W.P. Agent.  
 THREE HILLS — William Bannister—A.W.P. Agent.  
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.  
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.  
 TROCHU — George Park "Scotty".  
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.  
 VAUXHALL — Gordon McLeod—A.W.P. Agent.  
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.  
 VEGREVILLE — Wilbur Weller—A.W.P. Agent.  
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil  
 VETERAN — J. B. Wenger— A. W. P. Agent  
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil  
 VILNA — Wm. Kureluck—A.W.P. Agent.  
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent  
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.

WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Wasketnau Co-op  
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store  
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.  
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.  
 WINTERBURN-ACHESON — John Hanson—  
 A. W. P. Agent  
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent  
 WRENTHAM — Owen Halsted  
 YOUNGSTOWN — Howard Ferguson—A.W.P. Agent

PEACE RIVER —  
 BEAVERLODGE — W. R. Powell—A.W.P. Agent.  
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie  
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell  
 BROWNVALE — A. Fordyce  
 CHERRY POINT — A. R. Erickson  
 DAWSON CREEK — Dahlen and Dolan  
 ENILDA — John Chelousky—A.W.P. Agent.  
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.  
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.  
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.  
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.  
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — J. Ken McIntosh—Co-op Store  
 GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanson  
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.  
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.  
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.  
 McLENNAN — Joseph Roy  
 NAMPA — Wallace J. Signer  
 NORTH STAR — North Star Co-op  
 RYCROFT — George A. Nordstrom  
 SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Anthony Czaban—A.W.P. Agent.  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott  
 TANGENT — A. Blais  
 VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.  
 WEMBLEY — Dan Rycroft—A.W.P. Agent  
 WHITELAW — Maurice H. Trahan  
 WOKING — Alfred Sawers

## PROGRAM NOTES

by Floyd F. Griesbach

Now that the annual convention is over an important item for the members of each local is to learn what happened. The reports should set the tone for the F.U.A. program for the coming year.

For those in the habit of keeping back copies of the Organized Farmer, the November 1953 issue carried an article by Mrs. W. C. Taylor. It listed 16 points for preparing a report on a convention. If you do not have the November 1953 issue you may write to the head office. Also the next trip to town would be a good time to secure a loose leaf binder and paper punch for starting a convenient file of such material.

### Reporting:

In general the person making a report is faced with the difficult task of boiling down over a week of discussion, and other activities, into a ten or fifteen minute presentation. Therefore he or she should be warned by the president or secretary at least two weeks before the local meeting that a good report will be expected, and that the local members require a general impression of what happened at the convention along with some detail on points

related to local activities of the past year. In addition some indication should be given about problems for study during the coming year.

If two or more members attended the convention, then a panel presentation or a symposium would add variety and interest to your program.

- With the panel certain questions about the convention are raised by the chairman for discussion by the panel members.

- With the symposium the chairman calls on each person to make a short talk on a special aspect of the convention. For example one person might deal with resolutions passed while another would give a picture of the size of the meeting and procedures used.

In both cases time could be provided after the presentation for the audience to ask questions.

### Warning:

A dull or long report makes a deadly meeting. Every effort should be made to keep the report within the time allotted. An alarm clock or a firm chairman should be prepared to help keep it within the available time.

A good report will allow no time for other speakers, films, or other program filler.

If your delegate has never reported before, it is a big help if someone would sit down with him to talk over his convention report about a week before the meeting.

### Helps to Shorten Your Report:

- Avoid personal experiences, such as friends visited etc.

- Avoid personal opinions, such as "It was interesting" — better say in a few words what was interesting. Or "The speech wasn't any good" — Better let the members decide whether it was good or not.

- Avoid resolutions with content of interest to other areas only.

- Look for a descriptive sentence which a speaker used rather than try to repeat his talk.

- Prepare your talk by talking out loud about the points you wish to highlight. Even if it is put in writing it will not sound right unless it is the way you talk.

### Action:

Has the news been sent to your local paper, radio station and TV that your community was represented at the convention, and that plans have been made for the report at the next meeting.

## CONVENTION VIEWS

by A. Anderson

The 1959 Annual Convention is now history. I am writing this article as an observer. My general impression was that the delegate body was leaning heavily on the good judgment of the officials. This was most significant when the problem of Extension Service was before the convention. It was also evident when a long list of constitutional amendments were endorsed with very little debate.

The Extension Service, now known as the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association is possibly the most important field that your board of directors must deal with in the next year. This program must be developed to the extent that every farm family in Alberta will be aware of the functions of the Farmers' Union and Co-operative developments.

The constitutional amendments as endorsed prove that the organized farmer is quite prepared to negotiate for his rights and privileges. It also proved once and for all that we do not fear adverse ideology; nor do we allow the F.U.A. to become entangled in politics.

The F.U.A. policy sheet did receive excellent consideration and many good debates resulted. This was especially evident when emergency relief measures for the stricken farmer was considered. Other items of importance were—buyers strike and game policy.

Elections are the highlights of all conventions. Delegates are sent by their locals to contribute good judgment to the debates and certainly to cast their ballots at election time. Unfortunately only 85% of the eligible voters cast their ballots. In the future, locals should insist that their delegates give this more attention.

My final impressions were:

1. There were more delegates attending their first convention than usual.

2. The proceedings and debates were somewhat more conservative than in the past.

3. Many of the delegates admitted that the problems now facing the farmer were very technical and difficult to understand. This results in placing more responsibility on the shoulders of the officials.

Your president, the executive and the board of directors are certainly aware of their responsibilities toward our organization. It is the duty of every

## GAME REGULATIONS

From time to time your central office is receiving letters from members who have problems relating to damage caused by beavers and muskrats on their farms. A recent letter from the Director of Fish and Wildlife, Mr. Kurt Smith, of the Province of Alberta explained to us some of the program which they are following in regards to assisting farmers in the disposing of beaver on privately owned land. He also went on to state that his department in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture have inaugurated a policy of beaver trapping meetings at which time the local game officers instruct persons, pairs of people in the procedures required for the trapping of beavers for which permit can be acquired to trap on privately owned land. Mr. Smith also went on to state that he would be glad to assist any groups of people in carrying out a program such as these meetings and where instruction could be given in the above mentioned trapping procedures, he further stated that on the day of his writing to us, four beaver pelts sold for a price of \$78.00 which undoubtedly could supplement any farm income.

For interested persons we are printing the following sections from the Game Act for their information with regards to muskrat and beaver.

### THE TAKING AND DISPOSAL OF MUSKRATS CAUSING DAMAGE

46. (1) Special Permits may be issued to owners and occupiers of privately owned lands, to authorize such owners and occupiers to hunt and trap muskrats on such lands where it is shown by a report from a game officer that the muskrats are causing damage to irrigation projects and works connected therewith, stock watering dams or to public property or public works, such as road grades or culverts.

(2) Every holder of a Special Permit issued under subsection (1) shall return such permit to the Fish and Game Commissioner not later than ten days after the expiry date endorsed on it and shall make a return in the form endorsed upon the permit.

(3) If the permittee has not been able to dispose of the muskrat pelts farmer to be a member of the F.U.A. It is the duty of every member to prepare good resolutions for policy and to offer progressive criticism to the officials. These points are important if we are to retain a desirable way of life. We must have freedom and security equal to other factions on our society.

taken under authority of such Special Permit within the time he is required by subsection (2) to return such permit to the Fish and Game Commissioner, the permittee shall on or before that date pay to the nearest Fur Tax Collector, game officer or to the Game Branch of the Department at Edmonton, the fur tax on the muskrat pelts held in his possession.

(4) The fur tax receipt shall accompany the pelts and be surrendered to the first purchaser when the muskrat pelts are later sold or otherwise disposed of.

47. Where a Special Permit to hunt and trap muskrats has been issued under Section 46 the permittee may

- (a) shoot muskrats with a rifle firing a .22 rim-fire cartridge, and
- (b) trap muskrats in their dens and runways, on the privately owned lands owned or occupied by the permittee.

### THE TAKING AND DISPOSAL BEAVER CAUSING DAMAGE

48. (1) Special Permits may be issued to owners and occupiers of privately owned lands, authorizing such persons to hunt and trap beaver on lands owned or occupied by him, where it is shown by a report of a game officer that the beaver are causing or are liable to cause damage to irrigation projects or works connected therewith, farm crops, or other property.

(2) A Special Permit issued under subsection (1) may prescribe that the permittee shall hunt and trap all or a specified number of beaver on the privately owned lands of the permittee.

(3) The holder of a Special Permit issued pursuant to subsection (1) shall, not later than ten days after the expiry date endorsed on the permit, forward the said permit to the Fish and Game Commissioner with a true and accurate statement, duly certified by the permittee on the back thereof, of the number of beaver pelts taken under authority of the permit.

49. (1) The holder of a Special Permit issued pursuant to subsection (1) of section 48, shall, as soon as practicable but not later than ten days after the expiry date of the permit, deliver any beaver pelts taken by him under authority of such permit to a game officer to have affixed thereto seals of a pattern approved by the Minister, before such beaver pelts are sold.

(2) The permittee shall, when presenting beaver pelts taken by him for sealing and recording, produce his Spe-

cial Permit and the game officer shall, after affixing the seals, inscribe on the back of the Special Permit a memorandum setting out the number of beaver pelts sealed, the serial number of the seals used, the date and place of sealing, and shall sign his name thereto.

50. (1) Where it is shown that beaver located upon privately owned lands are causing or are liable to cause damage to farm crops or farm lands, public property or public works, such as road grades or culverts, or any other property, whether such damage or probable damage is or may be done on privately owned lands or public lands, the Fish and Game Commissioner may:

- (a) appoint any person to trap, kill and remove the beaver and to destroy and remove any beaver dam causing such damage, or
- (b) by notice in writing, order the owner or occupant of the lands where the beaver are located to forthwith or within a specified time remove such beaver and to destroy and remove any beaver dam or beaver house causing or liable to cause such damage.

(2) Where a person who has been served a notice referred to in clause (b) of subsection (1) fails to comply with the order contained in the notice within the time specified there, the Fish and Game Commissioner may direct a game officer to enter upon the lands with such assistance as he may deem necessary for the purpose of removing the beaver and destroying and beaver dam, or beaver house found causing or liable to cause such damage.

(3) The cost of any work done by the game officer and his assistants pursuant to subsection (2) shall be borne and paid for by the owner or occupant of the land, as the case may be, and shall be recoverable by the Minister by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

51. (1) Any holder of a Special Permit issued pursuant to section 48 desirous of obtaining the assistance or services of an experienced trapper may authorize such trapper in writing to trap beaver on the land to which the permit relates.

(2) The written authorization shall contain:

- (a) the name and address of the permittee
- (b) the number of the Special Permit
- (c) the legal description of the lands owned or occupied by the permittee and on which the trapping is to be done.

## Farm Machinery Co-ops in Britain

Vertical integration has become one of the darkest clouds on the horizon of the farmer and it could perhaps become the means of destroying his independence but in order to defeat this loss of independence and to maintain his identity as a farmer he must resort to co-operation with his neighbor. For to "stay on the land" is one of the most important problems of the British farmer today.

Farming in Britain is vastly different from farming in Western Canada but the basic problems of agriculture, that is modern agriculture, is somewhat similar especially wherever modern farm machinery is used.

A. R. L. Aylward, a farmer who first thought of the idea of co-operation in the use of farm machinery, has this to say on the subject:

"By forming syndicates, owners of land have overcome the problems of small and medium-sized farms in England—acquiring and maintaining modern machinery necessary for the efficient running of holdings. The methods of sharing expenses and the provision for capital are explained in this extract from a paper presented at a National Power Farming Conference in Harrogate, England."

There is nothing new in the co-operative use of farm machinery. During the war there were farm machinery pools and the old time custom of borrowing machinery from one's neighbors, would do all the work in the community. Unfortunately, the lender of the machinery had to stand the cost of purchase and the upkeep of such machinery which was a most unbusinesslike affair.

Five years ago it was decided to form a Syndicate Credits Ltd. which would be the governing and advisory body of the proposed farmers' Machinery Co-operative. The main object of the Syndicate Credits Ltd. is to assist in the economic development of agriculture, to promote the use of mechanical and other equipment in agriculture by encouraging the formation of syndicates

- (d) the name and address of the trapper so authorized, and
- (e) the signature of the permittee.

(3) Any written authorization to trap beaver given to a trapper by the permittee shall be carried on his person by the authorized trapper when occupied in trapping and shall be produced at the request of any game officer or game guardian.

of farmers, to promote and develop co-operation among farmers and the co-ordination of their activities more especially with regard to the purchase and maintenance and use of machinery, appliances and materials and for this purpose to finance and assist farmers and groups of syndicates of farmers by means of grants, loans, guarantees and otherwise.

Rules and borrowing terms have been set up and they must comply with those set by Barclay's Bank and every member and every syndicate must abide by them. The procedure is simply this, that when an agreement is reached, and the forms of application are completed they are sent to the bank by the secretary of the Syndicate Credits Ltd. recommending that the loan be granted. The bank will then make their own inquiries into the financial status of the proposed Syndicate and then advise the board if they are prepared to grant said loan.

As soon as the loan is approved, the secretary of the Syndicate Credits Ltd. obtains the 20 per cent initial payment from the secretary of the Farmers' Machinery Syndicates and the loan from the bank, and pays for the machinery. The Syndicate Credits then send out demands every six months for the ensuing four years to the secretary of the Farmers' Machinery Syndicate until the loan has been repaid together with any outstanding interest on the loan.

The membership in the Farmers' Machinery Syndicate must not be less than three members and not more than 20, whose liability on purchasing machines is jointly and severally—which is the basis of the favourable terms we received from the bank.

Once all requirements have been met the syndicate may purchase the required machinery from whatever dealer they wish but this dealer must have the approval of the syndicate.

All machinery owned by the syndicate shall be marked with the name of the syndicate and use and maintenance of this machinery are governed by the rules and regulations set out by the governing body of the syndicate.

It may be pointed out that at the present time there are some 13 syndicates now in operation in Hampshire. The co-operative use of machinery is one of the biggest ways in which a small farmer may maintain his independence in the face of the growing trend toward integrated farming and besides it teaches the lesson of friendship and co-operation with one's neighbors, which is more important still.

—Farm and Ranch Review

## District 2 Holds F.W.U.A. Conference at Fairview

Approximately 60 delegates gathered in Fairview to attend a conference of District 2 of the F.W.U.A. which was held in the new Oliver School. In addition to the delegates there were nine visitors at the meeting. The conference was a one-day affair and in that time the meeting heard and transacted a lot of business.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mrs. Dot Wagner, president of the Fairview F.W.U.A. Rev. H. Miller of St. Paul's Church gave the Invocation.

During the conference, the delegates heard an address by Mayor Hull of Fairview who in his speech made reference to the Cameron Royal Commission and the possibility of the Fairview School of Agriculture being used as a college.

Mrs. Fewang, of High Prairie, director for District 2, in her remarks to the meeting discussed the purposes of the conference and reminded the women that the F.W.U.A. had a definite aim, and that was to bring about better farm conditions. She touched briefly on the F.U.A. organization and how it works from the local level to the provincial board. In closing her address she gave a report on the Interprovincial Farm Union meeting held last summer in Guelph, Ontario. She stated that the Interprovincial Farm Union was not a policy making body but a meeting of farm leaders across Canada to discuss and try to solve the farmers' problems.

Dr. Sherman, head of the Peace River Health Unit, addressed the meeting on the public's attitude towards the various problems touching our lives. He spoke too, on the work done in rehabilitation of patients from the Camsell Hospital in Edmonton and illustrated his talk with films.

Another speaker, Mrs. Evelyn Bailey, who spoke on Civil Defence and its part in the lives of the community during a war or any other major disaster. She answered several questions on the matter of precautions to be taken against fallout from an atomic explosion.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Betty McArthur, a former district home economist, who gave an interesting and informative talk on "Wash and Wear Fabrics". In her talk she stressed the need for following washing instructions as set out by the manufacturers.

One of the most interesting and informative talks given at the conference was that of Mr. Armstrong, principal of Oliver School, who spoke on the many

uses of films for furthering of a group's work and for discussion at meetings and many other purposes.

During the course of the meeting there were one or two musical numbers given and were much enjoyed by the ladies. Following the social hour, and the serving of lunch, Mr. Armstrong conducted the ladies on a tour of the new school.

## District 6 Board Meeting

District 6 board of directors met on November 20th in the Civic Building in Lamont. The following members attended: Ted Chudyk, S. Sanford, W. Oliver, Mrs. Scraba, Mrs. Carleton, R. G. Radway, A. Hennig and Tom Nemirsky. Mr. Sanford was elected delegate to the annual convention. Reports from members resulted in some interesting discussion on finance, organization, the membership drive, etc. Two resolutions were drawn up regarding membership dues, one to be presented to the annual convention and one to the F.U.A. office. Considerable discussion took place on the membership drive. Due to unseasonable weather, poor harvest conditions and bad roads the canvass has been slow in some areas of the district. This board goes on record as approving the municipal collection of dues. They feel the municipal and county offices and the F.U.A. office are not co-operating to the fullest extent to see that the requisitions signed by the farmers are being honored. In future this board would like to see an agreement worked out between the F.U.A. and the municipal or county offices as such that the requisitions will do the job they are intended to do.

## Chomistik Rinks Wins Top Prize in Junior

District 13 Junior F.U.A. sponsored their first Junior Bonspiel at Medicine Hat on December 5th. There were rinks entered from Scandia, Hilda and Hussar. The rink from Scandia, skipped by Emil Chomistik, won the first event and the Alberta Wheat Pool trophy. The second event was won by the rink from Hilda, skipped by Tim Schuler.

At the close of the bonspiel, the trophy donated by the Alberta Wheat Pool was presented to the winning rink by Mr. Brian Sommerville, Alberta Wheat Pool fieldman. The winning rink from Scandia (first event winners) consisted of Emil Chomistik, skip; Paul Chomistik, Dave Miller and Tony Palko. The win-

ners of the second event were the Hilda rink of Tom Schuler, skip; Floyd Taas, Mel Durr and Herb Springer. They won the trophy donated by George Schuler and Sons of Hilda.

On Friday evening, before the bonspiel began the teams were entertained at a social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Schuler. Mr. Schuler is the district junior director. Games and contests filled the evening and this was followed by a delicious lunch served by the hostess.

This was the first junior bonspiel held in the district and it is hoped that there will be another one again next year and that the senior members as well as the juniors will give the event their support and help make it a success. Those who participated all said they would like to try again next year.

## Material Available At Central Office

Stationery and Envelopes—1c each.  
Minute Books — \$1.00.  
Meeting Notice Cards—7c per 100.  
F.U.A. Meeting Notice Posters—Free on request.  
Dance Posters—Free on request.  
F.W.U.A. Programs—10c each.  
F.W.U.A. Histories—50c each  
F.W.U.A. Cook Books—\$1.15 each. Locals may purchase a half dozen at \$7.00 and dozen at \$13.00.  
Decals—10c each.  
Buttons (badges)—50c each.  
Parliamentary Procedure—\$2.65 each.  
Pennants—50c each.  
Farm Account Books—\$1.00 each.  
Account Book Refills—75c each.  
File Inserts—25c each.  
Ties—\$1.50 each. (Green, wine, red, blue)  
No Shooting signs—20c  
No Trespassing signs—20c.

## ICE SAFETY

Each year a number of people in Alberta lose their lives by falling through weak ice. Just this past weekend a young man from Calgary plunged through the ice while on a hunting trip. Though conditions may vary, the following is a good guide regarding the strength of ice:

Good clear ice two inches thick will bear men to walk on; four inches thick will bear horses and riders; six inches thick will bear horses and teams with moderate loads.

—Wheat Pool Budget

# **A FIRE OR ACCIDENT**

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**UNDERWRITERS FOR F.U.A. AUTO POOL AND F.U.A. COMPREHENSIVE FARMER  
LIABILITY PLAN**

# Pool Patronage Brings Large Savings to Members

The year 1958-59 produced a record earning of \$3,308,000 for the Alberta Wheat Pool.

In accordance with co-operative principles nearly all of this — over \$3,000,000 — will be returned to members as patronage dividends on deliveries.

Patronage dividends in 1958-59 business will be:

Wheat and flax—per bushel .....	6.32 cents
Oats, barley and rye—per bushel .....	3.16 cents
Forage seed .....	1% of value
Cereal seed .....	1½-2% of value

This dividend is the largest ever paid by the Alberta Wheat Pool and, on a per bushel basis, one of the largest ever paid in Western Canada.

Once again the advantages of co-operative marketing have been clearly demonstrated and that

## It Pays to Deliver to the Alberta Wheat Pool

If you wish to share in future Wheat Pool patronage dividends, see your local Pool agent right away. Ask him about the other advantages of Pool membership.

